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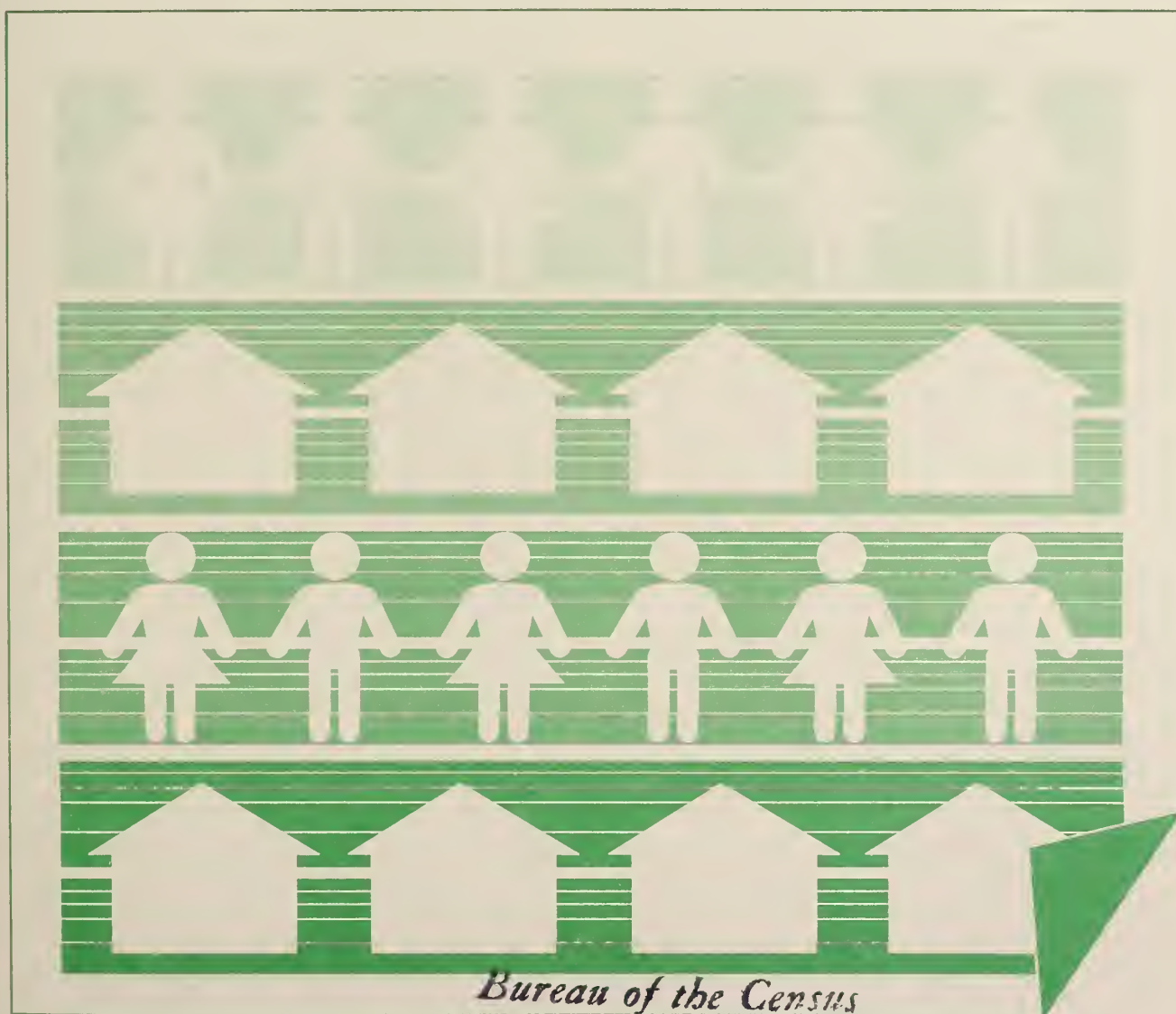
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1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
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Characteristics for  
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1990 CPH-3-306

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Population and Housing  
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Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration

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**Economics and Statistics  
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**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**

**Charles D. Jones**, Associate Director for  
Decennial Census

**William P. Butz**, Associate Director for  
Demographic Programs

**Bryant Benton**, Associate Director for  
Field Operations

**Clifford J. Parker**, Acting Associate Director  
for Administration

**Peter A. Bounpane**, Assistant Director for  
Decennial Census

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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



# HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			[This table presents data on the labor force characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, 16 years and over, by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.]			Spanner			
Stubhead			Boxhead			Data field			
The State			Total			Total			
Non-Hispanic Whites			Total			Total			
Total			100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Male			50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Female			50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total			100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Non-Hispanic Blacks			10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Male			5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Female			5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total			10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Hispanic or Latino			5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Male			2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Female			2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total			5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

## Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "+" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.







# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA</b> .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

## User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

## User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused



by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

## User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

**Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.





# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana			112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
18	Kansas	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	78	Austin, TX MSA		
25	Minnesota	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
27	Missouri	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
30	Nevada	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
32	Not Assigned	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
36	North Dakota	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
44	Tennessee	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
47	Vermont	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia			127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX- Texarkana, AR MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
		295A	<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA				
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA



Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
WOODBURY COUNTY, IA <sup>1</sup>	
DAKOTA COUNTY, NE <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
WOODBURY COUNTY, IA <sup>1</sup>	
DAKOTA COUNTY, NE <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.





**Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Woodbury County, IA				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Woodbury County, IA		
	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Oakoto County, NE	Tract 18	Tract 21.02	Tract 33
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	2 943.8	2 260.2	2 260.2	140.6	683.7	683.7	6.2	29.1	157.1
Square miles .....	1 136.6	872.7	872.7	54.3	264.0	264.0	2.4	11.2	60.7
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>115 018</b>	<b>98 276</b>	<b>98 276</b>	<b>80 505</b>	<b>16 742</b>	<b>16 742</b>	<b>6 897</b>	<b>6 195</b>	<b>4 954</b>
Under 5 years .....	8 898	7 465	7 465	6 231	1 433	1 433	462	504	353
5 to 9 years .....	9 488	7 999	7 999	6 474	1 489	1 489	496	569	510
10 to 14 years .....	9 278	7 883	7 883	6 191	1 395	1 395	456	554	535
15 to 19 years .....	8 410	7 220	7 220	5 891	1 190	1 190	550	441	407
20 to 24 years .....	7 615	6 531	6 531	5 757	1 084	1 084	677	285	207
25 to 34 years .....	18 145	15 283	15 283	12 851	2 862	2 862	1 211	974	698
35 to 44 years .....	16 423	14 004	14 004	11 343	2 419	2 419	834	1 053	886
45 to 54 years .....	10 389	8 767	8 767	6 955	1 622	1 622	480	671	582
55 to 64 years .....	9 968	8 681	8 681	6 989	1 287	1 287	487	532	393
65 to 74 years .....	8 976	7 918	7 918	6 436	1 058	1 058	645	387	230
75 to 84 years .....	5 337	4 687	4 687	3 820	650	650	406	193	112
85 years and over .....	2 091	1 838	1 838	1 567	253	253	193	32	41
3 and 4 years .....	3 681	3 093	3 093	2 528	588	588	175	227	153
16 years and over .....	85 643	73 475	73 475	60 470	12 168	12 168	5 399	4 473	3 460
18 years and over .....	82 366	70 697	70 697	58 290	11 669	11 669	5 250	4 291	3 287
21 years and over .....	77 299	66 268	66 268	54 439	11 031	11 031	4 769	4 068	3 102
60 years and over .....	21 578	18 999	18 999	15 507	2 579	2 579	1 490	888	589
62 years and over .....	19 584	17 250	17 250	14 113	2 334	2 334	1 414	777	514
Median .....	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.6	31.2	31.2	31.0	32.9	32.4
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>59 439</b>	<b>50 991</b>	<b>50 991</b>	<b>41 966</b>	<b>8 448</b>	<b>8 448</b>	<b>3 652</b>	<b>3 212</b>	<b>2 525</b>
Under 5 years .....	4 303	3 572	3 572	2 977	731	731	217	235	172
5 to 9 years .....	4 624	3 945	3 945	3 194	679	679	237	301	257
10 to 14 years .....	4 507	3 833	3 833	3 020	674	674	209	260	267
15 to 19 years .....	4 133	3 564	3 564	2 901	569	569	306	228	215
20 to 24 years .....	3 835	3 302	3 302	2 922	533	533	362	140	105
25 to 34 years .....	9 132	7 717	7 717	6 450	1 415	1 415	563	528	381
35 to 44 years .....	8 260	7 038	7 038	5 733	1 222	1 222	422	532	450
45 to 54 years .....	5 300	4 496	4 496	3 608	804	804	266	341	284
55 to 64 years .....	5 286	4 639	4 639	3 752	647	647	251	266	187
65 to 74 years .....	5 102	4 503	4 503	3 715	599	599	394	230	113
75 to 84 years .....	3 416	3 027	3 027	2 512	389	389	271	131	69
85 years and over .....	1 541	1 355	1 355	1 182	186	186	154	20	25
3 and 4 years .....	1 769	1 462	1 462	1 194	307	307	85	107	72
16 years and over .....	45 150	38 914	38 914	32 212	6 236	6 236	2 940	2 374	1 773
18 years and over .....	43 568	37 568	37 568	31 165	6 000	6 000	2 863	2 267	1 684
21 years and over .....	41 033	35 331	35 331	29 198	5 702	5 702	2 586	2 163	1 594
60 years and over .....	12 815	11 334	11 334	9 404	1 481	1 481	956	520	307
62 years and over .....	11 754	10 407	10 407	8 659	1 347	1 347	912	462	275
Median .....	34.1	34.4	34.4	34.3	32.3	32.3	33.5	33.6	32.1
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>55 579</b>	<b>47 285</b>	<b>47 285</b>	<b>38 539</b>	<b>8 294</b>	<b>8 294</b>	<b>3 245</b>	<b>2 983</b>	<b>2 429</b>
Median age .....	31.1	31.3	31.3	30.8	30.1	30.1	29.0	32.1	32.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>115 018</b>	<b>98 276</b>	<b>98 276</b>	<b>80 505</b>	<b>16 742</b>	<b>16 742</b>	<b>6 897</b>	<b>6 195</b>	<b>4 954</b>
In households .....	111 862	95 388	95 388	77 804	16 474	16 474	6 407	6 112	4 823
Householder .....	42 934	36 899	36 899	30 488	6 035	6 035	2 662	2 213	1 572
Family householder .....	30 151	25 734	25 734	20 769	4 417	4 417	1 665	1 748	1 314
Nonfamily householder .....	12 783	11 165	11 165	9 719	1 618	1 618	997	465	258
Living alone .....	10 959	9 574	9 574	8 261	1 385	1 385	808	414	215
Spouse .....	24 341	20 775	20 775	16 374	3 566	3 566	1 321	1 494	1 150
Child .....	37 137	31 344	31 344	25 247	5 793	5 793	1 883	2 172	1 880
Other relatives .....	3 134	2 626	2 626	2 319	508	508	185	108	99
Nonrelatives .....	4 316	3 744	3 744	3 376	572	572	356	125	122
Institutionalized persons .....	1 226	958	958	886	268	268	178	—	72
Other persons in group quarters .....	1 930	1 930	1 930	1 815	—	—	312	83	59
Persons per household .....	2.61	2.59	2.59	2.55	2.73	2.73	2.41	2.76	3.07
Persons per family .....	3.14	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.23	3.23	3.04	3.16	3.38
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>16 404</b>	<b>14 443</b>	<b>14 443</b>	<b>11 823</b>	<b>1 961</b>	<b>1 961</b>	<b>1 244</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>383</b>
In households .....	15 133	13 376	13 376	10 859	1 757	1 757	1 074	609	335
Householder .....	10 685	9 439	9 439	7 701	1 246	1 246	753	419	224
Nonfamily householder .....	5 302	4 686	4 686	3 918	616	616	386	205	87
Living alone .....	5 146	4 543	4 543	3 791	603	603	376	202	86
Spouse .....	3 662	3 243	3 243	2 560	419	419	269	158	85
Other relatives .....	612	541	541	462	71	71	28	25	22
Nonrelatives .....	174	153	153	136	21	21	14	7	4
Institutionalized persons .....	766	562	562	553	204	204	170	—	9
Other persons in group quarters .....	505	505	505	411	—	—	—	3	39
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>30 151</b>	<b>25 734</b>	<b>25 734</b>	<b>20 769</b>	<b>4 417</b>	<b>4 417</b>	<b>1 665</b>	<b>1 748</b>	<b>1 314</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	15 455	13 029	13 029	10 519	2 426	2 426	793	967	767
Number of own children under 18 years .....	30 462	25 702	25 702	20 596	4 760	4 760	1 540	1 819	1 575
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>24 341</b>	<b>20 775</b>	<b>20 775</b>	<b>16 374</b>	<b>3 566</b>	<b>3 566</b>	<b>1 494</b>	<b>1 494</b>	<b>1 150</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	11 812	9 929	9 929	7 756	1 883	1 883	604	783	653
Number of own children under 18 years .....	23 986	20 149	20 149	15 617	3 837	3 837	1 213	1 503	1 379
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>4 490</b>	<b>3 858</b>	<b>3 858</b>	<b>3 461</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>127</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	2 957	2 523	2 523	2 266	434	434	163	164	93
Number of own children under 18 years .....	5 362	4 641	4 641	4 189	721	721	289	280	166
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>41 349</b>	<b>35 288</b>	<b>35 288</b>	<b>28 834</b>	<b>6 061</b>	<b>6 061</b>	<b>2 494</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>1 727</b>
Never married .....	11 358	9 737	9 737	8 295	1 621	1 621	813	470	404
Now married, except separated .....	25 194	21 478	21 478	17 019	3 716	3 716	1 370	1 535	1 173
Separated .....	525	448	448	402	77	77	32	13	14
Widowed .....	1 107	934	934	769	173	173	85	30	33
Divorced .....	3 165	2 691	2 691	2 349	474	474	194	104	103
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>46 005</b>	<b>39 641</b>	<b>39 641</b>	<b>32 775</b>	<b>6 364</b>	<b>6 364</b>	<b>2 989</b>	<b>2 416</b>	<b>1 829</b>
Never married .....	9 545	8 378	8 378	7 258	1 167	1 167	793	416	364
Now married, except separated .....	24 997	21 319	21 319	16 859	3 678	3 678	1 371	1 520	1 170
Separated .....	785	669	669	613	116	116	41	24	23
Widowed .....	6 289	5 487	5 487	4 655	802	802	500	232	130
Divorced .....	4 389	3 788	3 788	3 390	601	601	284	209	142

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	24.2	12.5	5.7	9.6	19.8	2.1	7.5	2.6	1.6
Square miles .....	9.3	4.8	2.2	3.7	7.6	.8	2.9	1.0	.6
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>5 093</b>	<b>5 596</b>	<b>5 914</b>	<b>4 848</b>	<b>3 303</b>	<b>2 539</b>	<b>2 334</b>	<b>3 998</b>	<b>2 385</b>
Under 5 years .....	467	378	426	321	181	161	202	319	194
5 to 9 years .....	437	443	474	447	223	188	185	326	179
10 to 14 years .....	412	435	446	420	209	191	167	300	172
15 to 19 years .....	289	362	386	340	374	206	194	319	140
20 to 24 years .....	388	293	270	160	425	149	153	268	110
25 to 34 years .....	904	917	881	553	365	419	340	607	352
35 to 44 years .....	679	849	973	826	408	350	350	517	349
45 to 54 years .....	439	500	607	489	269	223	269	323	212
55 to 64 years .....	486	487	631	505	295	281	218	361	232
65 to 74 years .....	384	458	460	442	286	239	162	343	205
75 to 84 years .....	175	298	277	245	194	100	72	196	154
85 years and over .....	33	176	83	100	74	32	22	119	86
3 and 4 years .....	177	154	186	145	78	61	76	136	79
16 years and over .....	3 719	4 254	4 492	3 578	2 650	1 959	1 747	2 982	1 809
18 years and over .....	3 614	4 093	4 320	3 424	2 559	1 878	1 656	2 858	1 749
21 years and over .....	3 408	3 934	4 123	3 291	2 179	1 765	1 561	2 665	1 677
60 years and over .....	848	1 182	1 158	1 068	713	524	357	858	558
62 years and over .....	749	1 094	1 033	962	662	459	317	791	513
Median .....	31.2	34.6	35.7	37.3	31.5	33.9	33.0	32.8	36.1
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 604</b>	<b>2 987</b>	<b>3 051</b>	<b>2 535</b>	<b>1 798</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>1 246</b>
Under 5 years .....	243	183	216	148	80	82	100	159	91
5 to 9 years .....	200	231	208	233	114	87	89	158	82
10 to 14 years .....	210	202	235	215	97	92	82	125	73
15 to 19 years .....	145	183	176	147	227	95	86	151	65
20 to 24 years .....	196	156	134	83	240	83	87	134	51
25 to 34 years .....	458	453	467	294	203	218	169	315	189
35 to 44 years .....	329	446	487	430	201	168	180	276	172
45 to 54 years .....	236	238	306	251	138	122	142	166	114
55 to 64 years .....	255	270	339	259	165	158	115	199	126
65 to 74 years .....	217	284	262	240	161	121	90	192	121
75 to 84 years .....	97	204	168	160	115	54	50	126	96
85 years and over .....	18	137	53	75	57	26	14	94	66
3 and 4 years .....	96	75	87	70	33	25	30	70	37
16 years and over .....	1 917	2 322	2 355	1 904	1 484	1 025	914	1 616	986
18 years and over .....	1 871	2 242	2 282	1 846	1 434	987	880	1 558	956
21 years and over .....	1 766	2 167	2 188	1 778	1 195	931	830	1 462	923
60 years and over .....	473	771	661	622	422	285	205	421	344
62 years and over .....	417	720	594	561	396	256	185	489	320
Median .....	31.7	36.6	36.7	38.3	31.9	34.8	34.3	35.2	39.1
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>2 489</b>	<b>2 609</b>	<b>2 863</b>	<b>2 313</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>1 139</b>
Median age .....	30.7	32.3	34.7	36.0	31.0	33.0	31.5	30.3	33.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>5 093</b>	<b>5 596</b>	<b>5 914</b>	<b>4 848</b>	<b>3 303</b>	<b>2 539</b>	<b>2 334</b>	<b>3 998</b>	<b>2 385</b>
In households .....	5 093	5 405	5 905	4 829	2 719	2 539	2 309	3 803	2 298
Householder .....	1 904	2 195	2 315	1 822	1 037	991	854	1 395	900
Family householder .....	1 358	1 452	1 692	1 364	780	706	648	1 021	638
Nonfamily householder .....	546	743	623	458	257	285	206	374	262
Living alone .....	426	650	551	432	222	229	172	312	235
Spouse .....	1 028	1 216	1 480	1 230	654	548	498	757	544
Child .....	1 669	1 697	1 864	1 642	862	781	810	1 301	741
Other relatives .....	173	122	107	69	84	79	78	145	51
Nonrelatives .....	319	175	139	66	82	140	69	205	62
Institutionalized persons .....	—	143	—	8	—	—	5	8	6
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	48	9	11	584	—	20	187	81
Persons per household .....	2.67	2.46	2.55	2.65	2.62	2.56	2.70	2.73	2.55
Persons per family .....	3.11	3.09	3.04	3.16	3.05	2.99	3.14	3.16	3.09
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>592</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>445</b>
In households .....	592	755	820	787	478	371	256	483	367
Householder .....	414	545	544	556	319	260	175	336	258
Nonfamily householder .....	184	299	223	273	132	116	81	142	121
Living alone .....	175	296	218	265	126	110	75	138	121
Spouse .....	136	171	234	202	138	94	58	119	92
Other relatives .....	35	34	39	21	12	12	18	23	16
Nonrelatives .....	7	5	3	8	9	5	5	5	1
Institutionalized persons .....	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	45	—	—	76	—	—	175	78
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 358</b>	<b>1 452</b>	<b>1 692</b>	<b>1 364</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>638</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	693	740	805	671	342	330	324	506	300
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 354	1 431	1 552	1 368	665	595	627	1 011	602
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 028</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>1 230</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>544</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	480	598	691	597	273	232	228	345	251
Number of own children under 18 years .....	944	1 191	1 364	1 241	545	421	456	714	511
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>228</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>78</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	142	114	93	60	52	73	84	128	42
Number of own children under 18 years .....	288	195	157	103	97	133	151	237	80
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 826</b>	<b>1 969</b>	<b>2 176</b>	<b>1 721</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>840</b>
Never married .....	452	492	503	357	392	243	232	404	188
Now married, except separated .....	1 064	1 243	1 510	1 247	677	558	510	805	560
Separated .....	38	16	11	2	9	12	9	23	7
Widowed .....	57	57	39	41	38	31	16	46	27
Divorced .....	215	161	113	74	67	110	80	122	58
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 951</b>	<b>2 371</b>	<b>2 392</b>	<b>1 939</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1 653</b>	<b>1 000</b>
Never married .....	362	440	416	315	556	209	180	353	168
Now married, except separated .....	1 065	1 250	1 501	1 240	670	563	508	795	563
Separated .....	40	33	22	7	10	12	18	38	14
Widowed .....	232	428	277	263	190	145	115	288	163
Divorced .....	252	220	176	114	81	116	112	179	92



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, Woodbury County, IA—Con.							
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	.8	1.5	1.0	.6	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.2
Square miles .....	.3	.6	.4	.2	.6	.9	.8	.9
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 798</b>	<b>3 842</b>	<b>2 858</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>4 216</b>	<b>2 437</b>	<b>2 065</b>	<b>15</b>
Under 5 years .....	143	320	308	201	387	261	147	—
5 to 9 years .....	112	333	292	152	416	210	95	—
10 to 14 years .....	137	309	265	106	396	197	101	—
15 to 19 years .....	149	253	204	172	294	169	120	—
20 to 24 years .....	184	268	223	286	288	181	255	3
25 to 34 years .....	342	712	556	392	710	353	391	1
35 to 44 years .....	231	510	364	236	548	272	262	—
45 to 54 years .....	128	283	204	122	301	186	118	2
55 to 64 years .....	119	316	164	105	321	187	155	2
65 to 74 years .....	126	316	165	106	322	203	203	2
75 to 84 years .....	88	155	87	70	177	154	170	4
85 years and over .....	39	67	26	20	56	64	48	1
3 and 4 years .....	51	123	112	66	167	96	59	—
16 years and over .....	1 375	2 824	1 949	1 484	2 960	1 732	1 708	15
18 years and over .....	1 319	2 727	1 876	1 441	2 838	1 674	1 680	15
21 years and over .....	1 208	2 583	1 741	1 286	2 661	1 557	1 554	15
60 years and over .....	324	706	358	251	740	517	498	9
62 years and over .....	297	639	322	233	657	477	465	8
Median .....	29.7	31.0	27.2	26.2	30.0	30.7	32.4	64.5
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>971</b>	<b>2 044</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>2 185</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>2</b>
Under 5 years .....	60	152	146	91	174	126	68	—
5 to 9 years .....	53	164	146	79	226	98	50	—
10 to 14 years .....	62	161	146	48	205	95	53	—
15 to 19 years .....	85	128	103	87	140	71	55	—
20 to 24 years .....	99	136	120	132	137	96	100	—
25 to 34 years .....	176	371	281	175	366	166	129	—
35 to 44 years .....	124	256	184	107	280	138	100	—
45 to 54 years .....	66	155	102	63	153	97	57	—
55 to 64 years .....	70	175	89	57	187	110	79	—
65 to 74 years .....	81	183	103	56	175	127	123	—
75 to 84 years .....	65	109	62	54	103	113	142	2
85 years and over .....	30	54	22	18	39	50	39	—
3 and 4 years .....	18	60	57	33	72	48	26	—
16 years and over .....	779	1 537	1 048	734	1 558	952	818	2
18 years and over .....	755	1 484	1 009	708	1 499	932	806	2
21 years and over .....	683	1 423	934	636	1 409	875	741	2
60 years and over .....	217	437	230	159	418	346	346	2
62 years and over .....	201	400	212	149	373	329	328	2
Median .....	32.0	32.4	27.9	26.9	31.3	34.3	39.6	79.0
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>827</b>	<b>1 798</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>1 001</b>	<b>2 031</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>13</b>
Median age .....	27.6	29.5	26.6	25.8	28.8	27.5	29.4	60.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 798</b>	<b>3 842</b>	<b>2 858</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>4 216</b>	<b>2 437</b>	<b>2 065</b>	<b>15</b>
In households .....	1 672	3 810	2 845	1 941	4 216	2 387	1 792	15
Householder .....	785	1 472	1 083	890	1 487	955	961	13
Family householder .....	386	1 004	643	398	1 119	557	292	2
Nonfamily householder .....	399	468	440	492	368	398	669	11
Living alone .....	348	390	342	398	309	342	605	11
Spouse .....	264	753	345	213	799	299	155	—
Child .....	471	1 252	1 034	576	1 552	790	399	1
Other relatives .....	55	112	135	77	205	174	107	1
Nonrelatives .....	97	221	248	185	173	169	170	—
Institutionalized persons .....	53	32	—	—	—	27	132	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	73	—	13	27	—	23	141	—
Persons per household .....	2.13	2.59	2.63	2.18	2.84	2.50	1.86	1.15
Persons per family .....	3.05	3.11	3.35	3.18	3.28	3.27	3.26	2.00
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>253</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>7</b>
In households .....	253	526	278	196	555	419	389	7
Householder .....	198	361	206	147	391	346	335	6
Nonfamily householder .....	130	185	127	103	181	235	291	5
Living alone .....	125	174	118	98	176	225	283	5
Spouse .....	36	121	47	30	140	54	23	—
Other relatives .....	15	35	15	11	17	12	18	1
Nonrelatives .....	4	9	10	8	7	7	13	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	32	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>386</b>	<b>1 004</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>2</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	201	519	407	240	601	310	166	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	407	1 012	867	479	1 252	634	345	—
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>264</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>—</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	129	363	242	112	390	142	76	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	284	748	422	250	845	305	178	—
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>99</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	61	130	187	100	175	148	72	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	107	218	397	184	356	300	143	—
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>610</b>	<b>1 313</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>13</b>
Never married .....	228	363	346	390	410	312	445	6
Now married, except separated .....	280	774	393	243	837	316	236	—
Separated .....	12	24	28	34	23	28	44	—
Widowed .....	10	29	29	15	40	35	34	2
Divorced .....	80	123	131	78	127	110	139	5
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>796</b>	<b>1 567</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>2</b>
Never married .....	283	359	315	288	323	218	250	—
Now married, except separated .....	278	770	368	229	830	311	183	—
Separated .....	26	28	54	41	41	53	46	—
Widowed .....	96	212	131	70	197	222	195	2
Divorced .....	113	198	198	121	189	164	150	—



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.						Remainder of Woodbury County, IA	
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21.01	Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21.02 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	6.2	1.8	3.5	3.2	27.3	1.0	—	1.8
Square miles .....	2.4	.7	1.4	1.2	10.6	.4	—	.7
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>6 897</b>	<b>3 157</b>	<b>5 573</b>	<b>3 537</b>	<b>6 091</b>	<b>41</b>	—	<b>104</b>
Under 5 years .....	462	222	441	195	493	2	—	11
5 to 9 years .....	496	224	384	295	558	5	—	11
10 to 14 years .....	456	225	407	287	547	6	—	7
15 to 19 years .....	550	228	459	244	438	1	—	3
20 to 24 years .....	677	233	543	122	277	1	—	8
25 to 34 years .....	1 211	518	976	386	961	4	—	13
35 to 44 years .....	834	425	738	574	1 038	10	—	15
45 to 54 years .....	480	275	434	431	655	5	—	16
55 to 64 years .....	487	311	415	388	518	5	—	14
65 to 74 years .....	645	287	437	259	384	2	—	3
75 to 84 years .....	406	158	267	183	190	—	—	3
85 years and over .....	193	51	72	173	32	—	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	175	88	191	86	222	—	—	5
16 years and over .....	5 399	2 438	4 262	2 709	4 398	27	—	75
18 years and over .....	5 250	2 358	4 115	2 600	4 219	27	—	72
21 years and over .....	4 769	2 204	3 745	2 489	3 997	27	—	71
60 years and over .....	1 490	671	1 000	795	876	6	—	12
62 years and over .....	1 414	597	916	735	769	4	—	8
Median .....	31.0	33.7	30.2	39.2	32.9	36.1	—	34.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>3 652</b>	<b>1 647</b>	<b>2 838</b>	<b>1 872</b>	<b>3 156</b>	<b>20</b>	—	<b>56</b>
Under 5 years .....	217	112	202	97	230	—	—	5
5 to 9 years .....	237	107	186	150	294	2	—	7
10 to 14 years .....	209	109	193	146	257	5	—	3
15 to 19 years .....	306	113	198	114	226	—	—	2
20 to 24 years .....	362	130	245	66	135	—	—	5
25 to 34 years .....	563	252	483	200	519	3	—	9
35 to 44 years .....	422	213	392	298	525	5	—	7
45 to 54 years .....	266	147	224	230	333	3	—	8
55 to 64 years .....	251	167	231	187	260	2	—	6
65 to 74 years .....	394	159	253	145	228	—	—	2
75 to 84 years .....	271	100	180	112	129	—	—	—
85 years and over .....	154	38	51	127	20	—	—	2
3 and 4 years .....	85	41	88	38	105	—	—	41
16 years and over .....	2 940	1 300	2 217	1 458	2 333	13	—	39
18 years and over .....	2 863	1 258	2 149	1 403	2 228	13	—	38
21 years and over .....	2 586	1 177	2 005	1 349	2 125	13	—	6
60 years and over .....	956	392	610	470	514	3	—	4
62 years and over .....	912	348	563	444	458	2	—	32.5
Median .....	33.5	35.0	33.3	40.5	33.6	35.0	—	48
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>3 245</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>2 735</b>	<b>1 665</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>21</b>	—	<b>38.5</b>
Median age .....	29.0	32.5	27.8	38.0	32.0	36.2	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>6 897</b>	<b>3 157</b>	<b>5 573</b>	<b>3 537</b>	<b>6 091</b>	<b>41</b>	—	<b>104</b>
In households .....	6 407	3 112	5 386	3 272	6 008	41	—	104
Householder .....	2 662	1 235	2 172	1 170	2 177	13	—	36
Family householder .....	1 665	893	1 442	980	1 716	13	—	32
Nonfamily householder .....	997	342	730	190	461	—	—	4
Living alone .....	808	283	616	169	411	—	—	28
Spouse .....	1 321	741	1 152	898	1 466	13	—	36
Child .....	1 883	943	1 707	1 121	2 136	15	—	1
Other relatives .....	185	75	133	45	107	—	—	3
Nonrelatives .....	356	118	222	38	122	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	178	45	—	249	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	312	—	187	16	83	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.41	2.52	2.48	2.80	2.76	3.15	—	2.89
Persons per family .....	3.04	2.97	3.07	3.11	3.16	3.15	—	3.03
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 244</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>6</b>
In households .....	1 074	496	776	376	603	2	—	2
Householder .....	753	339	543	250	417	2	—	—
Nonfamily householder .....	386	141	261	97	205	—	—	—
Living alone .....	376	137	254	94	202	—	—	2
Spouse .....	269	134	196	110	156	1	—	1
Other relatives .....	38	22	30	14	24	—	—	1
Nonrelatives .....	14	1	7	2	6	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	170	—	—	239	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 665</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1 716</b>	<b>13</b>	—	<b>32</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	793	402	735	475	952	7	—	15
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 540	744	1 390	919	1 788	14	—	31
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 321</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>13</b>	—	<b>28</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	604	302	548	428	770	7	—	12
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 213	569	1 079	845	1 478	14	—	25
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>267</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>—</b>	—	<b>3</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	163	79	162	39	162	—	—	2
Number of own children under 18 years .....	289	141	275	61	277	—	—	3
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 494</b>	<b>1 167</b>	<b>2 084</b>	<b>1 281</b>	<b>2 118</b>	<b>15</b>	—	<b>34</b>
Never married .....	813	300	697	254	466	2	—	4
Now married, except separated .....	1 370	752	1 191	933	1 507	13	—	28
Separated .....	32	8	23	7	12	—	—	1
Widowed .....	85	19	31	58	30	—	—	—
Divorced .....	194	88	142	29	103	—	—	1
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 989</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>2 257</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>2 375</b>	<b>13</b>	—	<b>41</b>
Never married .....	793	270	511	225	424	—	—	7
Now married, except separated .....	1 371	751	1 180	928	1 492	13	—	28
Separated .....	41	18	39	8	24	—	—	—
Widowed .....	500	165	282	252	230	—	—	2
Divorced .....	284	115	245	66	205	—	—	4

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Woodbury County, IA—Con.				Ookato County, NE			
	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	747.4	479.4	156.1	734.9	4.9	8.7	57.9	612.2
Square miles .....	288.6	185.1	60.3	283.7	1.9	3.4	22.4	236.4
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 517</b>	<b>4 080</b>	<b>4 913</b>	<b>4 157</b>	<b>4 570</b>	<b>5 021</b>	<b>3 881</b>	<b>3 270</b>
Under 5 years .....	287	283	351	302	418	383	394	238
5 to 9 years .....	339	315	505	355	382	461	337	309
10 to 14 years .....	401	418	529	337	374	406	331	284
15 to 19 years .....	316	295	406	309	308	327	311	244
20 to 24 years .....	164	212	206	184	386	251	275	172
25 to 34 years .....	588	572	694	565	857	779	747	479
35 to 44 years .....	575	565	876	630	575	795	597	452
45 to 54 years .....	434	388	577	397	408	506	360	348
55 to 64 years .....	439	426	388	425	324	391	276	296
65 to 74 years .....	509	341	228	401	314	341	151	252
75 to 84 years .....	341	217	112	194	177	242	87	144
85 years and over .....	124	48	41	58	47	139	15	52
3 and 4 years .....	120	135	153	152	163	163	166	96
16 years and over .....	3 413	2 994	3 433	3 090	3 336	3 696	2 752	2 384
18 years and over .....	3 279	2 860	3 260	2 936	3 208	3 555	2 637	2 269
21 years and over .....	3 146	2 726	3 075	2 811	3 016	3 399	2 458	2 158
60 years and over .....	1 209	812	583	876	704	906	380	589
62 years and over .....	1 120	714	510	785	647	832	326	529
Median .....	37.5	34.1	32.3	35.4	29.8	33.9	28.9	33.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 315</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>2 505</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>2 364</b>	<b>2 641</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>1 591</b>
Under 5 years .....	142	138	172	138	209	199	200	123
5 to 9 years .....	169	157	255	163	177	209	156	137
10 to 14 years .....	194	198	262	156	185	201	159	129
15 to 19 years .....	159	130	215	157	149	182	129	109
20 to 24 years .....	76	95	105	99	200	117	144	72
25 to 34 years .....	299	283	378	298	417	414	344	240
35 to 44 years .....	261	288	445	304	314	401	286	221
45 to 54 years .....	214	193	282	191	204	262	167	171
55 to 64 years .....	255	219	184	223	172	201	128	146
65 to 74 years .....	264	177	113	232	194	196	83	126
75 to 84 years .....	197	135	69	112	114	150	45	80
85 years and over .....	85	27	25	36	29	109	11	37
3 and 4 years .....	54	70	72	70	80	88	86	53
16 years and over .....	1 772	1 517	1 760	1 612	1 765	1 987	1 308	1 176
18 years and over .....	1 702	1 458	1 671	1 533	1 700	1 911	1 264	1 125
21 years and over .....	1 638	1 403	1 581	1 473	1 614	1 823	1 186	1 079
60 years and over .....	685	442	304	493	420	555	189	317
62 years and over .....	629	397	273	445	390	509	166	282
Median .....	39.1	35.6	32.0	36.4	31.2	35.0	29.2	34.3
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>2 202</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>2 408</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>2 206</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>1 679</b>
Median age .....	36.2	32.8	32.6	34.1	28.6	32.9	28.7	31.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 517</b>	<b>4 080</b>	<b>4 913</b>	<b>4 157</b>	<b>4 570</b>	<b>5 021</b>	<b>3 881</b>	<b>3 270</b>
In households .....	4 461	4 080	4 782	4 157	4 570	4 854	3 841	3 209
Householder .....	1 757	1 489	1 559	1 570	1 809	1 807	1 294	1 125
Family householder .....	1 266	1 168	1 301	1 198	1 182	1 341	1 004	890
Nonfamily householder .....	491	321	258	372	627	466	290	235
Living alone .....	462	295	215	338	525	423	228	209
Spouse .....	1 150	1 040	1 137	1 046	826	1 121	834	785
Child .....	1 409	1 406	1 865	1 381	1 534	1 681	1 393	1 185
Other relatives .....	72	68	99	67	192	121	141	54
Nonrelatives .....	73	77	122	93	209	124	179	60
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	167	40	61
Other persons in group quarters .....	56	—	59	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.54	2.74	3.07	2.65	2.53	2.69	2.97	2.85
Persons per family .....	3.08	3.15	3.38	3.08	3.16	3.18	3.36	3.27
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>974</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>448</b>
In households .....	919	606	333	653	538	566	253	400
Householder .....	653	413	222	448	390	409	167	280
Nonfamily householder .....	307	176	87	198	229	206	67	114
Living alone .....	302	171	86	193	220	204	66	113
Spouse .....	237	176	85	183	109	135	68	107
Other relatives .....	25	14	22	17	26	18	16	11
Nonrelatives .....	4	3	4	5	13	4	2	2
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	9	—	—	156	—	48
Other persons in group quarters .....	55	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 266</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>1 301</b>	<b>1 198</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 004</b>	<b>890</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	577	577	760	581	679	694	593	460
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 188	1 169	1 561	1 157	1 260	1 378	1 164	958
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 040</b>	<b>1 137</b>	<b>1 046</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>785</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	519	500	646	496	427	567	489	400
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 092	1 038	1 365	1 012	825	1 163	987	862
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>68</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>72</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	40	52	93	70	211	108	74	41
Number of own children under 18 years .....	69	93	166	121	360	182	122	57
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 680</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>1 603</b>	<b>1 739</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>1 237</b>
Never married .....	375	345	402	316	500	383	423	315
Now married, except separated .....	1 162	1 047	1 160	1 062	860	1 165	890	801
Separated .....	—	13	14	11	28	16	25	8
Widowed .....	58	39	33	35	47	63	26	37
Divorced .....	78	73	103	87	168	112	118	76
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 810</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>1 816</b>	<b>1 652</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>2 032</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>1 202</b>
Never married .....	250	230	364	265	374	364	240	189
Now married, except separated .....	1 160	1 056	1 157	1 059	859	1 157	862	800
Separated .....	12	11	23	10	60	23	25	8
Widowed .....	316	168	130	216	259	304	89	150
Divorced .....	68	82	142	102	241	184	121	55

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA					
	Siaux City, IA--NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE
<b>AGE</b>						
<b>All persons</b>	<b>107 579</b>	<b>92 098</b>	<b>92 098</b>	<b>74 525</b>	<b>15 481</b>	<b>15 481</b>
Under 5 years	7 793	6 558	6 558	5 348	1 235	1 235
5 to 9 years	8 589	7 248	7 248	5 757	1 341	1 341
10 to 14 years	8 533	7 244	7 244	5 587	1 289	1 289
15 to 19 years	7 757	6 674	6 674	5 366	1 083	1 083
20 to 24 years	6 773	5 824	5 824	5 058	949	949
25 to 34 years	16 726	14 112	14 112	11 712	2 614	2 614
35 to 44 years	15 591	13 337	13 337	10 695	2 254	2 254
45 to 54 years	9 968	8 415	8 415	6 619	1 553	1 553
55 to 64 years	9 721	8 479	8 479	6 791	1 242	1 242
65 to 74 years	8 810	7 778	7 778	6 298	1 032	1 032
75 to 84 years	5 258	4 619	4 619	3 754	639	639
85 years and over	2 060	1 810	1 810	1 540	250	250
3 and 4 years	3 247	2 732	2 732	2 177	515	515
16 years and over	81 077	69 697	69 697	56 794	11 380	11 380
18 years and over	78 027	67 101	67 101	54 785	10 926	10 926
21 years and over	73 430	63 077	63 077	51 329	10 353	10 353
60 years and over	21 187	18 670	18 670	15 185	2 517	2 517
62 years and over	19 246	16 964	16 964	13 833	2 282	2 282
Median	33.6	33.9	33.9	33.7	32.1	32.1
<b>Female</b>	<b>55 963</b>	<b>48 103</b>	<b>48 103</b>	<b>39 184</b>	<b>7 860</b>	<b>7 860</b>
Under 5 years	3 756	3 116	3 116	2 531	640	640
5 to 9 years	4 155	3 558	3 558	2 827	597	597
10 to 14 years	4 154	3 538	3 538	2 740	616	616
15 to 19 years	3 823	3 302	3 302	2 651	521	521
20 to 24 years	3 480	3 014	3 014	2 637	466	466
25 to 34 years	8 555	7 244	7 244	5 996	1 311	1 311
35 to 44 years	7 889	6 731	6 731	5 435	1 158	1 158
45 to 54 years	5 080	4 304	4 304	3 427	776	776
55 to 64 years	5 169	4 547	4 547	3 663	622	622
65 to 74 years	5 013	4 427	4 427	3 641	586	586
75 to 84 years	3 369	2 986	2 986	2 473	383	383
85 years and over	1 520	1 336	1 336	1 163	184	184
3 and 4 years	1 552	1 278	1 278	1 013	274	274
16 years and over	43 101	37 211	37 211	30 568	5 890	5 890
18 years and over	41 623	35 952	35 952	29 602	5 671	5 671
21 years and over	39 310	33 909	33 909	27 825	5 401	5 401
60 years and over	12 599	11 153	11 153	9 229	1 446	1 446
62 years and over	11 559	10 240	10 240	8 497	1 319	1 319
Median	35.1	35.4	35.4	35.3	33.3	33.3
<b>Male</b>	<b>51 616</b>	<b>43 995</b>	<b>43 995</b>	<b>35 341</b>	<b>7 621</b>	<b>7 621</b>
Median age	32.1	32.3	32.3	31.9	30.8	30.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>						
<b>All persons</b>	<b>107 579</b>	<b>92 098</b>	<b>92 098</b>	<b>74 525</b>	<b>15 481</b>	<b>15 481</b>
In households	104 674	89 432	89 432	72 041	15 242	15 242
Householder	40 955	35 247	35 247	28 870	5 708	5 708
Family householder	28 704	24 554	24 554	19 614	4 150	4 150
Nonfamily householder	12 251	10 693	10 693	9 256	1 558	1 558
Living alone	10 610	9 257	9 257	7 951	1 353	1 353
Spouse	23 508	20 123	20 123	15 754	3 385	3 385
Child	34 113	28 841	28 841	22 837	5 272	5 272
Other relatives	2 519	2 110	2 110	1 810	409	409
Nonrelatives	3 579	3 111	3 111	2 770	468	468
Institutionalized persons	1 118	879	879	810	239	239
Other persons in group quarters	1 787	1 787	1 787	1 674	—	—
Persons per household	2.57	2.55	2.55	2.51	2.68	2.68
Persons per family	3.11	3.09	3.09	3.07	3.19	3.19
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>16 128</b>	<b>14 207</b>	<b>14 207</b>	<b>11 592</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>1 921</b>
In households	14 882	13 156	13 156	10 642	1 726	1 726
Householder	10 507	9 283	9 283	7 546	1 224	1 224
Nonfamily householder	5 220	4 612	4 612	3 844	608	608
Living alone	5 069	4 474	4 474	3 722	595	595
Spouse	3 619	3 206	3 206	2 525	413	413
Other relatives	586	517	517	438	69	69
Nonrelatives	170	150	150	133	20	20
Institutionalized persons	749	554	554	546	195	195
Other persons in group quarters	497	497	497	404	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>						
<b>Families</b>	<b>28 704</b>	<b>24 554</b>	<b>24 554</b>	<b>19 614</b>	<b>4 150</b>	<b>4 150</b>
With own children under 18 years	14 432	12 203	12 203	9 713	2 229	2 229
Number of own children under 18 years	27 838	23 541	23 541	18 520	4 297	4 297
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>23 485</b>	<b>20 103</b>	<b>20 103</b>	<b>15 720</b>	<b>3 382</b>	<b>3 382</b>
With own children under 18 years	11 203	9 459	9 459	7 301	1 744	1 744
Number of own children under 18 years	22 446	18 943	18 943	14 483	3 503	3 503
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>4 076</b>	<b>3 497</b>	<b>3 497</b>	<b>3 104</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>579</b>
With own children under 18 years	2 635	2 242	2 242	1 987	393	393
Number of own children under 18 years	4 454	3 828	3 828	3 384	626	626
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>						
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>38 766</b>	<b>33 157</b>	<b>33 157</b>	<b>26 747</b>	<b>5 609</b>	<b>5 609</b>
Never married	10 157	8 709	8 709	7 288	1 448	1 448
Now married, except separated	24 133	20 640	20 640	16 200	3 493	3 493
Separated	433	374	374	329	59	59
Widowed	1 067	901	901	736	166	166
Divorced	2 976	2 533	2 533	2 194	443	443
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>43 898</b>	<b>37 891</b>	<b>37 891</b>	<b>31 086</b>	<b>6 007</b>	<b>6 007</b>
Never married	8 820	7 746	7 746	6 640	1 074	1 074
Now married, except separated	24 091	20 613	20 613	16 188	3 478	3 478
Separated	670	572	572	518	98	98
Widowed	6 142	5 363	5 363	4 533	779	779
Divorced	4 175	3 597	3 597	3 207	578	578



Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA						Dakota County, NE	
	Tract 8	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 103
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b>	<b>3 497</b>	<b>2 192</b>	<b>1 282</b>	<b>3 653</b>	<b>1 652</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>4 033</b>	<b>3 388</b>
Under 5 years	250	197	102	303	137	65	335	312
5 to 9 years	261	199	93	315	118	45	325	281
10 to 14 years	240	200	63	306	127	42	323	297
15 to 19 years	271	162	94	246	106	71	260	268
20 to 24 years	232	168	165	251	113	125	317	228
25 to 34 years	521	390	250	625	242	226	759	630
35 to 44 years	466	291	161	491	188	183	513	527
45 to 54 years	296	168	93	266	130	85	375	338
55 to 64 years	331	153	85	307	138	136	311	259
65 to 74 years	327	159	89	314	164	186	302	146
75 to 84 years	189	81	67	174	133	163	167	87
85 years and over	113	24	20	55	56	43	46	15
3 and 4 years	105	73	34	128	47	27	136	133
16 years and over	2 686	1 559	1 010	2 679	1 249	1 210	2 997	2 441
18 years and over	2 583	1 501	983	2 574	1 210	1 191	2 890	2 342
21 years and over	2 416	1 398	901	2 429	1 137	1 124	2 730	2 190
60 years and over	811	340	222	723	420	464	675	365
62 years and over	752	307	206	643	393	432	619	317
Median	34.6	29.3	29.4	31.9	34.1	40.6	31.0	29.9
<b>Female</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>1 891</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>1 621</b>
Under 5 years	122	97	38	128	62	31	173	161
5 to 9 years	126	105	46	169	54	18	151	120
10 to 14 years	99	114	34	156	66	21	156	141
15 to 19 years	129	83	49	116	45	28	131	106
20 to 24 years	117	89	95	125	60	55	171	116
25 to 34 years	277	211	128	322	118	87	374	301
35 to 44 years	247	147	77	248	92	76	288	264
45 to 54 years	153	87	47	136	61	40	191	156
55 to 64 years	184	86	50	180	86	72	163	118
65 to 74 years	184	98	50	171	105	112	187	82
75 to 84 years	122	58	52	101	102	137	108	45
85 years and over	89	20	18	39	47	34	28	11
3 and 4 years	51	37	12	52	23	11	69	71
16 years and over	1 469	861	557	1 417	708	638	1 616	1 176
18 years and over	1 420	831	543	1 368	693	630	1 559	1 139
21 years and over	1 340	777	498	1 294	657	600	1 482	1 077
60 years and over	495	218	147	410	296	324	401	182
62 years and over	466	200	137	365	283	306	372	163
Median	36.8	30.0	30.4	33.2	40.1	54.9	32.5	30.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>1 762</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>1 767</b>
Median age	31.6	28.2	28.3	30.1	30.7	34.4	29.8	29.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b>	<b>3 497</b>	<b>2 192</b>	<b>1 282</b>	<b>3 653</b>	<b>1 652</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>4 033</b>	<b>3 388</b>
In households	3 305	2 187	1 259	3 653	1 609	1 181	4 033	3 364
Householder	1 257	886	653	1 360	730	769	1 654	1 174
Family householder	924	504	268	1 006	395	174	1 059	902
Nonfamily householder	333	382	385	354	335	595	595	272
Living alone	278	310	331	296	296	552	506	218
Spouse	697	298	146	749	220	97	764	752
Child	1 078	768	329	1 266	483	187	1 313	1 184
Other relatives	108	78	30	137	73	49	133	110
Nonrelatives	165	157	101	141	103	79	169	144
Institutionalized persons	8	—	—	—	23	91	—	24
Other persons in group quarters	184	5	23	—	20	98	—	—
Persons per household	2.68	2.48	1.96	2.71	2.25	1.56	2.43	2.87
Persons per family	3.09	3.27	2.96	3.16	3.05	2.98	3.08	3.27
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>248</b>
In households	457	264	176	543	352	363	515	248
Householder	315	197	136	382	296	318	373	164
Nonfamily householder	132	124	100	177	208	281	221	67
Living alone	128	115	95	172	199	275	212	66
Spouse	116	46	23	139	40	21	104	67
Other relatives	22	11	9	15	9	13	26	15
Nonrelatives	4	10	8	7	7	11	12	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	172	—	—	—	1	29	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>902</b>
With own children under 18 years	442	308	150	516	210	88	590	517
Number of own children under 18 years	823	627	279	1 010	385	160	1 067	978
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>749</b>
With own children under 18 years	310	149	70	345	98	35	377	421
Number of own children under 18 years	619	317	156	720	202	77	722	823
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>107</b>
With own children under 18 years	108	134	66	140	99	46	182	71
Number of own children under 18 years	161	274	102	243	164	73	289	113
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>1 244</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>1 291</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1 409</b>	<b>1 299</b>
Never married	340	256	215	345	198	266	415	359
Now married, except separated	737	307	152	773	229	138	778	786
Separated	20	18	17	22	16	30	18	19
Widowed	41	24	14	37	25	31	43	26
Divorced	106	112	60	114	86	112	155	109
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1 641</b>	<b>1 199</b>
Never married	298	240	214	269	138	180	337	203
Now married, except separated	733	312	157	775	229	116	786	774
Separated	29	37	27	31	35	38	48	22
Widowed	277	119	67	194	189	176	245	84
Divorced	165	171	101	169	125	131	225	116

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA	
	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
<b>AGE</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 953</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>1 848</b>
Under 5 years .....	291	277	277	275
5 to 9 years .....	236	231	231	224
10 to 14 years .....	197	194	194	188
15 to 19 years .....	159	154	154	151
20 to 24 years .....	192	183	183	183
25 to 34 years .....	360	343	343	339
35 to 44 years .....	201	193	193	192
45 to 54 years .....	96	91	91	87
55 to 64 years .....	84	82	82	82
65 to 74 years .....	72	70	70	69
75 to 84 years .....	46	41	41	41
85 years and over .....	19	18	18	17
3 and 4 years .....	105	100	100	100
16 years and over .....	1 202	1 148	1 148	1 135
18 years and over .....	1 145	1 094	1 094	1 083
21 years and over .....	1 028	981	981	970
60 years and over .....	181	173	173	171
62 years and over .....	161	153	153	151
Median .....	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.2
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>903</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>856</b>
Under 5 years .....	141	133	133	133
5 to 9 years .....	121	119	119	115
10 to 14 years .....	96	95	95	91
15 to 19 years .....	85	85	85	83
20 to 24 years .....	69	66	66	66
25 to 34 years .....	141	136	136	134
35 to 44 years .....	90	86	86	85
45 to 54 years .....	48	45	45	44
55 to 64 years .....	35	35	35	35
65 to 74 years .....	36	34	34	33
75 to 84 years .....	29	26	26	26
85 years and over .....	12	11	11	11
3 and 4 years .....	51	47	47	47
16 years and over .....	531	510	510	504
18 years and over .....	502	481	481	476
21 years and over .....	444	423	423	418
60 years and over .....	97	91	91	90
62 years and over .....	92	86	86	85
Median .....	20.5	20.2	20.2	20.4
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 050</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>992</b>
Median age .....	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 953</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>1 848</b>
In households .....	1 830	1 757	1 757	1 730
Householder .....	607	580	580	575
Family householder .....	396	377	377	374
Nonfamily householder .....	211	203	203	201
Living alone .....	157	151	151	150
Spouse .....	165	157	157	154
Child .....	768	744	744	728
Other relatives .....	127	123	123	123
Nonrelatives .....	163	153	153	150
Institutionalized persons .....	48	45	45	44
Other persons in group quarters .....	75	75	75	74
Persons per household .....	2.88	2.90	2.90	2.90
Persons per family .....	3.52	3.53	3.53	3.53
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>137</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>127</b>
In households .....	125	118	118	118
Householder .....	99	94	94	94
Nonfamily householder .....	50	47	47	47
Living alone .....	48	45	45	45
Spouse .....	17	15	15	15
Other relatives .....	8	8	8	8
Nonrelatives .....	1	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons .....	7	6	6	5
Other persons in group quarters .....	5	5	5	4
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>				
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>396</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>374</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	252	240	240	237
Number of own children under 18 years .....	677	655	655	639
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>212</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>195</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	121	112	112	109
Number of own children under 18 years .....	311	297	297	281
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>142</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>139</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	110	108	108	108
Number of own children under 18 years .....	343	336	336	336
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>684</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>644</b>
Never married .....	309	295	295	294
Now married, except separated .....	244	229	229	225
Separated .....	28	27	27	26
Widowed .....	20	20	20	20
Divorced .....	83	80	80	79
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>545</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>517</b>
Never married .....	219	213	213	211
Now married, except separated .....	164	154	154	151
Separated .....	36	36	36	36
Widowed .....	56	53	53	53
Divorced .....	70	68	68	66

**Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA			
	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
<b>AGE</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 999</b>	<b>1 697</b>	<b>1 697</b>	<b>1 624</b>
Under 5 years.....	334	288	288	276
5 to 9 years.....	264	230	230	222
10 to 14 years.....	246	215	215	206
15 to 19 years.....	179	156	156	148
20 to 24 years.....	179	153	153	148
25 to 34 years.....	312	263	263	249
35 to 44 years.....	207	170	170	163
45 to 54 years.....	131	114	114	108
55 to 64 years.....	67	50	50	48
65 to 74 years.....	55	38	38	37
75 to 84 years.....	19	16	16	15
85 years and over .....	6	4	4	4
3 and 4 years .....	137	118	118	114
16 years and over .....	1 126	940	940	896
18 years and over .....	1 049	879	879	840
21 years and over .....	943	777	777	743
60 years and over .....	110	82	82	78
62 years and over .....	96	70	70	67
Median .....	19.5	19.1	19.1	19.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 089</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>883</b>
Under 5 years.....	170	150	150	144
5 to 9 years.....	134	117	117	111
10 to 14 years.....	119	101	101	98
15 to 19 years.....	92	80	80	73
20 to 24 years.....	105	88	88	86
25 to 34 years.....	174	148	148	138
35 to 44 years.....	119	98	98	95
45 to 54 years.....	86	78	78	73
55 to 64 years.....	40	29	29	27
65 to 74 years.....	33	25	25	24
75 to 84 years.....	12	11	11	10
85 years and over .....	5	4	4	4
3 and 4 years .....	70	62	62	62
16 years and over .....	651	549	549	518
18 years and over .....	614	519	519	492
21 years and over .....	556	465	465	441
60 years and over .....	68	53	53	49
62 years and over .....	62	49	49	46
Median .....	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>910</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>741</b>
Median age .....	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 999</b>	<b>1 697</b>	<b>1 697</b>	<b>1 624</b>
In households .....	1 919	1 641	1 641	1 570
Householder .....	476	391	391	379
Family householder .....	375	308	308	298
Nonfamily householder .....	101	83	83	81
Living alone .....	72	59	59	57
Spouse .....	185	154	154	140
Child .....	877	757	757	725
Other relatives .....	200	183	183	181
Nonrelatives .....	181	156	156	145
Institutionalized persons .....	49	25	25	24
Other persons in group quarters .....	31	31	31	30
Persons per household .....	3.49	3.57	3.57	3.58
Persons per family .....	3.83	3.94	3.94	3.94
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>80</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>56</b>
In households .....	68	54	54	52
Householder .....	47	36	36	35
Nonfamily householder .....	22	18	18	18
Living alone .....	20	16	16	16
Spouse .....	14	11	11	10
Other relatives .....	7	7	7	7
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	9	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters .....	3	3	3	3
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>				
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>375</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>298</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	280	230	230	223
Number of own children under 18 years .....	736	630	630	604
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>150</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>115</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	104	86	86	80
Number of own children under 18 years .....	277	238	238	220
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>192</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>157</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	149	123	123	122
Number of own children under 18 years .....	382	332	332	325
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>489</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>390</b>
Never married .....	255	217	217	211
Now married, except separated .....	160	130	130	123
Separated .....	15	12	12	12
Widowed .....	13	7	7	7
Divorced .....	46	37	37	37
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>666</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>530</b>
Never married .....	253	218	218	210
Now married, except separated .....	213	178	178	161
Separated .....	53	45	45	44
Widowed .....	49	39	39	37
Divorced .....	98	81	81	78



Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA	
	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
<b>AGE</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 624</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>1 195</b>
Under 5 years .....	196	152	152	142
5 to 9 years .....	195	146	146	131
10 to 14 years .....	150	125	125	113
15 to 19 years .....	151	119	119	112
20 to 24 years .....	188	155	155	152
25 to 34 years .....	321	242	242	234
35 to 44 years .....	224	169	169	160
45 to 54 years .....	104	83	83	78
55 to 64 years .....	64	49	49	48
65 to 74 years .....	19	14	14	14
75 to 84 years .....	8	8	8	7
85 years and over .....	4	4	4	4
3 and 4 years .....	90	75	75	69
16 years and over .....	1 046	814	814	782
18 years and over .....	997	776	776	748
21 years and over .....	890	691	691	665
60 years and over .....	56	43	43	42
62 years and over .....	43	35	35	34
Median .....	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.4
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>744</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>538</b>
Under 5 years .....	87	69	69	65
5 to 9 years .....	108	80	80	73
10 to 14 years .....	67	49	49	43
15 to 19 years .....	68	53	53	50
20 to 24 years .....	89	69	69	68
25 to 34 years .....	127	95	95	91
35 to 44 years .....	100	80	80	75
45 to 54 years .....	54	46	46	41
55 to 64 years .....	29	21	21	20
65 to 74 years .....	9	7	7	7
75 to 84 years .....	4	4	4	3
85 years and over .....	2	2	2	2
3 and 4 years .....	45	37	37	34
16 years and over .....	467	366	366	347
18 years and over .....	447	349	349	331
21 years and over .....	394	307	307	290
60 years and over .....	29	23	23	22
62 years and over .....	21	18	18	17
Median .....	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.7
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>880</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>657</b>
Median age .....	24.0	23.5	23.5	23.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>				
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 624</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>1 195</b>
In households .....	1 602	1 245	1 245	1 175
Householder .....	414	327	327	316
Family householder .....	327	253	253	247
Nonfamily householder .....	87	74	74	69
Living alone .....	55	50	50	46
Spouse .....	263	196	196	184
Child .....	661	516	516	484
Other relatives .....	126	95	95	90
Nonrelatives .....	138	111	111	101
Institutionalized persons .....	6	5	5	4
Other persons in group quarters .....	16	16	16	16
Persons per household .....	3.65	3.57	3.57	3.57
Persons per family .....	3.97	3.94	3.94	3.94
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>
In households .....	31	26	26	25
Householder .....	15	13	13	13
Nonfamily householder .....	3	3	3	3
Living alone .....	2	2	2	2
Spouse .....	6	5	5	4
Other relatives .....	9	7	7	7
Nonrelatives .....	1	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>				
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>327</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>247</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	239	186	186	181
Number of own children under 18 years .....	574	445	445	414
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>240</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>177</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	182	138	138	136
Number of own children under 18 years .....	473	360	360	331
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	29	25	25	24
Number of own children under 18 years .....	58	50	50	50
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>601</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>452</b>
Never married .....	279	228	228	218
Now married, except separated .....	288	213	213	210
Separated .....	14	12	12	12
Widowed .....	3	3	3	3
Divorced .....	17	10	10	9
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>482</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>357</b>
Never married .....	128	108	108	104
Now married, except separated .....	291	217	217	205
Separated .....	7	3	3	2
Widowed .....	25	22	22	22
Divorced .....	31	27	27	24

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)		Dakota County, NE		Ookota County, NE	
			Total	Sioux City city			Tract 101	Tract 103		
AGE										
All persons	3 728	2 712	2 712	2 624	1 016	1 016	414	457		
Under 5 years	580	407	407	395	173	173	57	90		
5 to 9 years	447	333	333	315	114	114	42	47		
10 to 14 years	356	251	251	235	105	105	50	42		
15 to 19 years	315	221	221	216	94	94	47	39		
20 to 24 years	478	362	362	358	116	116	47	60		
25 to 34 years	780	573	573	558	207	207	79	101		
35 to 44 years	386	273	273	264	113	113	47	46		
45 to 54 years	185	125	125	119	60	60	31	20		
55 to 64 years	98	76	76	74	22	22	8	10		
65 to 74 years	66	60	60	60	6	6	3	—		
75 to 84 years	20	15	15	14	5	5	3	2		
85 years and over	17	16	16	16	1	1	—	—		
3 and 4 years	229	157	157	152	72	72	22	39		
16 years and over	2 292	1 682	1 682	1 641	610	610	258	272		
18 years and over	2 189	1 616	1 616	1 575	573	573	240	258		
21 years and over	1 932	1 421	1 421	1 384	511	511	209	230		
60 years and over	148	125	125	124	23	23	11	8		
62 years and over	130	112	112	111	18	18	10	4		
Median	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	21.1	21.1	21.3	21.1		
Female										
Under 5 years	1 598	1 147	1 147	1 107	451	451	182	195		
5 to 9 years	280	197	197	193	83	83	24	45		
10 to 14 years	235	173	173	164	62	62	23	24		
15 to 19 years	168	120	120	114	48	48	27	16		
20 to 24 years	132	93	93	91	39	39	18	17		
25 to 34 years	180	130	130	128	50	50	18	29		
35 to 44 years	279	193	193	185	86	86	36	35		
45 to 54 years	144	102	102	98	42	42	16	17		
55 to 64 years	83	59	59	55	24	24	12	8		
65 to 74 years	44	34	34	34	10	10	4	4		
75 to 84 years	35	31	31	31	4	4	2	—		
85 years and over	7	5	5	4	2	2	2	—		
3 and 4 years	11	10	10	10	1	1	—	—		
16 years and over	113	84	84	84	29	29	7	16		
18 years and over	889	639	639	619	250	250	104	107		
21 years and over	848	613	613	593	235	235	98	100		
60 years and over	744	529	529	510	215	215	89	90		
62 years and over	75	62	62	61	13	13	7	3		
Median	70	59	59	58	11	11	7	1		
Male	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.4	19.4	19.8	19.3		
Male	2 130	1 565	1 565	1 517	565	565	232	262		
Median age	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.4	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.3		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 728	2 712	2 712	2 624	1 016	1 016	414	457		
In households	3 649	2 637	2 637	2 549	1 012	1 012	414	454		
Householder	939	701	701	683	238	238	102	110		
Family householder	680	479	479	464	201	201	83	95		
Nonfamily householder	259	222	222	219	37	37	19	15		
Living alone	142	127	127	126	15	15	9	6		
Spouse	463	325	325	313	138	138	53	60		
Child	1 518	1 055	1 055	1 012	463	463	184	205		
Other relatives	309	215	215	209	94	94	52	34		
Nonrelatives	420	341	341	332	79	79	23	45		
Institutionalized persons	36	32	32	32	4	4	—	3		
Other persons in group quarters	43	43	43	43	—	—	—	—		
Persons per household	3.54	3.38	3.38	3.37	4.04	4.04	3.96	4.06		
Persons per family	3.94	3.81	3.81	3.81	4.24	4.24	4.37	4.14		
Persons 65 years and over	103	91	91	90	12	12	6	2		
In households	98	87	87	86	11	11	6	2		
Householder	62	55	55	54	7	7	4	2		
Nonfamily householder	26	25	25	24	1	1	1	—		
Living alone	24	23	23	22	1	1	1	—		
Spouse	17	17	17	17	—	—	—	—		
Other relatives	14	11	11	11	3	3	1	—		
Nonrelatives	5	4	4	4	1	1	1	—		
Institutionalized persons	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—		
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	680	479	479	464	201	201	83	95		
With own children under 18 years	493	332	332	320	161	161	64	80		
Number of own children under 18 years	1 361	950	950	911	411	411	161	183		
Married-couple families	463	321	321	310	142	142	55	69		
With own children under 18 years	354	233	233	225	121	121	47	61		
Number of own children under 18 years	957	647	647	621	310	310	112	144		
Female householder, no husband present	118	85	85	82	33	33	18	11		
With own children under 18 years	98	70	70	67	28	28	14	11		
Number of own children under 18 years	335	258	258	247	77	77	43	22		
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 430	1 064	1 064	1 043	366	366	157	168		
Never married	620	482	482	476	138	138	65	60		
Now married, except separated	645	458	458	445	187	187	73	91		
Separated	57	38	38	37	19	19	7	10		
Widowed	16	13	13	13	3	3	1	1		
Divorced	92	73	73	72	19	19	11	6		
Females 15 years and over	915	657	657	636	258	258	108	110		
Never married	261	192	192	188	69	69	28	31		
Now married, except separated	495	345	345	332	150	150	62	62		
Separated	46	29	29	28	7	7	9	7		
Widowed	47	40	40	38	7	7	5	1		
Divorced	66	51	51	50	15	15	4	9		

**Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA				Dakota County, NE			
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	lowe (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE	Tract 101	Tract 103
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>105 939</b>	<b>90 943</b>	<b>90 943</b>	<b>73 425</b>	<b>14 996</b>	<b>14 996</b>	<b>3 848</b>	<b>3 134</b>
Under 5 years.....	7 538	6 383	6 383	5 182	1 155	1 155	314	266
5 to 9 years.....	8 384	7 098	7 098	5 619	1 286	1 286	299	257
10 to 14 years.....	8 349	7 118	7 118	5 469	1 231	1 231	295	269
15 to 19 years.....	7 627	6 586	6 586	5 280	1 041	1 041	241	247
20 to 24 years.....	6 596	5 692	5 692	4 930	904	904	307	195
25 to 34 years.....	16 416	13 906	13 906	11 514	2 510	2 510	723	570
35 to 44 years.....	15 420	13 218	13 218	10 581	2 202	2 202	489	504
45 to 54 years.....	9 884	8 364	8 364	6 573	1 520	1 520	360	325
55 to 64 years.....	9 665	8 432	8 432	6 745	1 233	1 233	307	255
65 to 74 years.....	8 769	7 741	7 741	6 261	1 028	1 028	300	146
75 to 84 years.....	5 245	4 608	4 608	3 744	637	637	167	85
85 years and over .....	2 046	1 797	1 797	1 527	249	249	46	15
3 and 4 years.....	3 138	2 660	2 660	2 109	478	478	125	114
16 years and over .....	80 102	69 008	69 008	56 130	11 094	11 094	2 890	2 288
18 years and over .....	77 103	66 442	66 442	54 151	10 661	10 661	2 795	2 196
21 years and over .....	72 606	62 497	62 497	50 773	10 109	10 109	2 640	2 060
60 years and over .....	21 095	18 588	18 588	15 104	2 507	2 507	671	362
62 years and over .....	19 162	16 888	16 888	13 758	2 274	2 274	616	315
Median .....	33.9	34.1	34.1	33.9	32.6	32.6	31.4	30.8
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>55 213</b>	<b>47 577</b>	<b>47 577</b>	<b>38 686</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>1 515</b>
Under 5 years.....	3 642	3 042	3 042	2 460	600	600	165	136
5 to 9 years.....	4 048	3 479	3 479	2 753	569	569	134	111
10 to 14 years.....	4 064	3 475	3 475	2 681	589	589	140	131
15 to 19 years.....	3 762	3 258	3 258	2 609	504	504	124	97
20 to 24 years.....	3 401	2 955	2 955	2 580	446	446	166	102
25 to 34 years.....	8 432	7 167	7 167	5 923	1 265	1 265	355	279
35 to 44 years.....	7 815	6 682	6 682	5 389	1 133	1 133	277	253
45 to 54 years.....	5 037	4 276	4 276	3 403	761	761	185	151
55 to 64 years.....	5 144	4 524	4 524	3 640	620	620	162	117
65 to 74 years.....	4 992	4 409	4 409	3 623	583	583	185	82
75 to 84 years.....	3 364	2 981	2 981	2 469	383	383	108	45
85 years and over .....	1 512	1 329	1 329	1 156	183	183	28	11
3 and 4 years.....	1 500	1 243	1 243	978	257	257	65	61
16 years and over .....	42 674	36 909	36 909	30 281	5 765	5 765	1 567	1 116
18 years and over .....	41 219	35 665	35 665	29 330	5 554	5 554	1 514	1 082
21 years and over .....	38 950	33 660	33 660	27 590	5 290	5 290	1 438	1 025
60 years and over .....	12 551	11 110	11 110	9 187	1 441	1 441	398	182
62 years and over .....	11 514	10 200	10 200	8 458	1 314	1 314	369	163
Median .....	35.3	35.5	35.5	35.5	33.7	33.7	33.0	31.2
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>50 726</b>	<b>43 366</b>	<b>43 366</b>	<b>34 739</b>	<b>7 360</b>	<b>7 360</b>	<b>1 819</b>	<b>1 619</b>
Median age .....	32.3	32.5	32.5	32.1	31.3	31.3	30.1	30.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>105 939</b>	<b>90 943</b>	<b>90 943</b>	<b>73 425</b>	<b>14 996</b>	<b>14 996</b>	<b>3 848</b>	<b>3 134</b>
In households .....	103 076	88 317	88 317	70 981	14 759	14 759	3 848	3 111
Householder .....	40 549	34 953	34 953	28 586	5 596	5 596	1 611	1 112
Family householder .....	28 412	24 357	24 357	19 424	4 055	4 055	1 025	848
Nonfamily householder .....	12 137	10 596	10 596	9 162	1 541	1 541	586	264
Living alone .....	10 540	9 195	9 195	7 890	1 345	1 345	501	215
Spouse .....	23 283	19 961	19 961	15 600	3 322	3 322	738	723
Child .....	33 409	28 368	28 368	22 392	5 041	5 041	1 218	1 073
Other relatives .....	2 403	2 034	2 034	1 740	369	369	120	87
Nonrelatives .....	3 432	3 001	3 001	2 663	431	431	161	116
Institutionalized persons .....	1 092	855	855	786	237	237	—	23
Other persons in group quarters .....	1 771	1 771	1 771	1 658	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.50	2.65	2.65	2.39	2.81
Persons per family .....	3.10	3.09	3.09	3.07	3.17	3.17	3.03	3.23
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>16 060</b>	<b>14 146</b>	<b>14 146</b>	<b>11 532</b>	<b>1 914</b>	<b>1 914</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>246</b>
In households .....	14 818	13 098	13 098	10 585	1 720	1 720	513	246
Householder .....	10 465	9 244	9 244	7 508	1 221	1 221	372	162
Nonfamily householder .....	5 201	4 593	4 593	3 826	608	608	221	67
Living alone .....	5 052	4 457	4 457	3 706	595	595	212	66
Spouse .....	3 610	3 197	3 197	2 516	413	413	104	67
Other relatives .....	576	510	510	431	66	66	25	15
Nonrelatives .....	167	147	147	130	20	20	12	2
Institutionalized persons .....	748	554	554	546	194	194	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	494	494	494	401	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>28 412</b>	<b>24 357</b>	<b>24 357</b>	<b>19 424</b>	<b>4 055</b>	<b>4 055</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>848</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	14 221	12 072	12 072	9 587	2 149	2 149	561	471
Number of own children under 18 years .....	27 193	23 102	23 102	18 106	4 091	4 091	979	881
<b>Morried-couple families</b> .....	<b>23 286</b>	<b>19 966</b>	<b>19 966</b>	<b>15 588</b>	<b>3 320</b>	<b>3 320</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>716</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	11 059	9 370	9 370	7 215	1 689	1 689	355	391
Number of own children under 18 years .....	21 993	18 639	18 639	14 194	3 354	3 354	659	753
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>4 023</b>	<b>3 463</b>	<b>3 463</b>	<b>3 072</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>98</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	2 589	2 214	2 214	1 961	375	375	175	62
Number of own children under 18 years .....	4 295	3 711	3 711	3 277	584	584	269	96
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>38 209</b>	<b>32 763</b>	<b>32 763</b>	<b>26 363</b>	<b>5 446</b>	<b>5 446</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>1 205</b>
Never married .....	9 931	8 548	8 548	7 129	1 383	1 383	391	321
Now married, except separated .....	23 872	20 460	20 460	16 027	3 412	3 412	749	740
Separated .....	414	363	363	319	51	51	16	13
Widowed .....	1 056	892	892	727	164	164	43	25
Divorced .....	2 936	2 500	2 500	2 161	436	436	151	106
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>43 459</b>	<b>37 581</b>	<b>37 581</b>	<b>30 792</b>	<b>5 878</b>	<b>5 878</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>1 137</b>
Never married .....	8 699	7 662	7 662	6 560	1 037	1 037	323	184
Now married, except separated .....	23 859	20 448	20 448	16 032	3 411	3 411	758	744
Separated .....	651	563	563	510	88	88	43	17
Widowed .....	6 113	5 336	5 336	4 508	777	777	244	84
Divorced .....	4 137	3 572	3 572	3 182	565	565	222	108



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA		Iowa (pt.)	Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)	Okoto County, NE	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Woodbury County, IA					Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA				
	Woodbury County, IA			Tract 18	Tract 21.02			Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5				
	Total	Sioux City city															
RACE	115 018	98 276	16 742	80 505	16 742	6 897	6 195	4 954	5 093	5 596	5 914	4 848	3 303				
White	107 579	92 098	15 481	74 525	15 481	6 661	6 066	4 838	4 724	5 504	5 788	4 788	3 205				
Black	1 953	1 877	76	1 848	76	42	29	20	34	21	24	10	40				
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 999	1 697	302	1 624	302	78	24	35	103	27	26	8	28				
American Indian	1 993	1 691	302	1 618	302	78	24	35	103	27	26	8	28				
Eskimo	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Aleut	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 624	1 266	358	1 195	358	51	58	50	152	23	56	29	22				
Asian	1 613	1 255	358	1 185	358	51	58	49	151	20	55	29	21				
Chinese	122	111	11	111	11	2	16	—	2	1	5	12	1				
Filipino	82	75	7	70	7	2	4	3	4	2	9	—	2				
Japanese	50	40	10	35	10	8	5	3	3	1	—	1	—				
Asian Indian	81	57	24	56	24	19	6	8	5	3	14	13	1				
Korean	118	100	18	79	18	19	6	8	3	3	11	3	1				
Vietnamese	432	384	48	381	48	6	14	2	32	6	11	—	13				
Cambodian	123	120	3	120	3	—	5	—	14	—	—	—	—				
Hmong	18	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—				
Laotian	477	282	195	249	195	12	3	32	66	—	—	—	—				
Thai	24	19	5	19	5	1	7	1	3	3	2	—	1				
Other Asian	86	49	37	47	37	1	7	1	13	3	3	—	1				
Pacific Islander	11	11	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1				
Hawaiian	10	10	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1				
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Guamanian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other race	1 863	1 338	525	1 313	525	65	18	11	80	21	20	13	8				
HISPANIC ORIGIN	115 018	98 276	16 742	80 505	16 742	6 897	6 195	4 954	5 093	5 596	5 914	4 848	3 303				
All persons	3 728	2 712	1 016	2 624	1 016	170	76	41	131	74	48	32	43				
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3 221	2 305	916	2 235	916	139	66	28	115	56	39	16	20				
Mexican	77	69	8	68	8	2	3	—	1	—	1	2	1				
Puerto Rican	26	24	2	24	2	—	—	—	—	18	8	—	—				
Cuban	404	314	90	297	90	29	7	13	15	—	—	14	12				
Other Hispanic	111 290	95 564	15 726	77 881	15 726	6 727	6 119	4 913	4 962	5 522	5 866	4 816	3 260				
Not of Hispanic origin																	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	115 018	98 276	16 742	80 505	16 742	6 897	6 195	4 954	5 093	5 596	5 914	4 848	3 303				
All persons	107 579	92 098	15 481	74 525	15 481	6 661	6 066	4 838	4 724	5 504	5 788	4 788	3 205				
White	1 640	1 155	485	1 100	485	89	58	27	45	49	27	19	31				
Hispanic origin	105 939	90 943	14 996	73 425	14 996	6 572	6 008	4 811	4 679	5 455	5 761	4 769	3 174				
Not of Hispanic origin	1 953	1 877	76	1 848	76	42	29	20	34	21	24	10	40				
Black	43	41	2	41	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3				
Hispanic origin	1 910	1 836	74	1 807	74	42	29	20	34	21	24	10	37				
Not of Hispanic origin	1 999	1 697	302	1 624	302	78	24	35	103	27	26	8	28				
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	227	219	8	212	8	17	1	3	12	2	3	—	—				
Hispanic origin	1 772	1 478	294	1 412	294	61	23	32	91	25	23	8	28				
Not of Hispanic origin	1 624	1 266	358	1 195	358	51	58	50	152	23	56	29	22				
Asian or Pacific Islander	52	30	22	29	22	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2				
Hispanic origin	1 572	1 236	336	1 166	336	51	58	50	152	17	56	29	20				
Not of Hispanic origin	1 863	1 338	525	1 313	525	65	18	11	80	21	20	13	8				
Other race	1 766	1 267	499	1 242	499	64	17	11	74	17	18	13	7				
Hispanic origin	97	71	26	71	26	1	1	—	6	4	2	—	1				
Not of Hispanic origin																	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19
<b>RACE</b>															
All persons		2 539	2 334	3 998	2 385	1 798	3 842	2 858	1 968	4 216	2 437	2 065	15	6 897	3 157
White		2 485	2 245	3 497	2 292	1 629	3 587	2 792	1 282	3 653	1 452	1 218	15	6 641	3 049
Black		5	51	285	31	52	89	277	121	206	272	118	—	2	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		41	27	102	23	28	56	186	99	226	341	107	—	78	17
American Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	185	99	223	360	106	—	78	17
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	3	45	15	27	20	100	222	41	41	227	—	51	12
Asian		—	3	45	15	27	19	100	222	40	41	227	—	51	12
Chinese		—	—	2	—	5	5	3	20	6	5	24	—	5	1
Filipino		—	1	9	—	1	5	4	2	6	9	8	—	2	—
Japanese		—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	7	—	8	—
Asian Indian		—	—	4	—	1	4	1	5	1	—	—	—	2	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	—
Vietnamese		—	2	3	7	10	8	76	60	20	6	97	—	19	1
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	3	—	9	14	5	5	64	—	6	4
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1
Laotian		—	—	20	—	—	—	1	9	6	16	21	—	12	—
Thai		—	—	1	—	1	—	1	7	2	—	—	—	1	—
Other Asian		—	—	4	5	—	1	—	4	1	—	4	—	1	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		8	8	69	24	62	88	163	214	90	111	143	—	65	42
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>															
All persons		2 539	2 334	3 998	2 385	1 798	3 842	2 858	1 968	4 216	2 437	2 065	15	6 897	3 157
Hispanic origin (of any race)		15	31	184	36	89	128	284	298	244	252	235	—	170	53
Mexican		39	—	161	30	79	106	257	265	207	222	207	—	139	50
Puerto Rican		—	—	4	1	4	1	11	6	1	3	6	—	2	1
Cuban		—	8	2	3	—	13	2	—	33	3	9	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		6	—	17	2	6	—	14	27	33	24	13	—	29	2
Not of Hispanic origin		2 494	2 294	3 814	2 349	1 709	3 714	2 574	1 670	3 972	2 185	1 830	15	6 727	3 104
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>															
All persons		2 539	2 334	3 998	2 385	1 798	3 842	2 858	1 968	4 216	2 437	2 065	15	6 897	3 157
White		2 485	2 245	3 497	2 292	1 629	3 587	2 792	1 282	3 653	1 452	1 218	15	6 661	3 069
Hispanic origin		28	32	102	15	26	39	106	52	122	87	81	—	89	12
Not of Hispanic origin		2 457	2 213	3 403	2 277	1 603	3 550	2 086	1 230	3 531	1 565	1 289	15	6 572	3 057
Black		5	51	285	31	52	89	217	151	206	272	218	—	42	17
Hispanic origin		—	1	3	—	—	1	4	11	5	6	7	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5	50	282	31	52	88	213	140	201	266	211	—	42	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		41	27	102	23	28	56	186	99	226	361	107	—	78	17
Hispanic origin		9	9	16	7	—	9	15	24	31	47	11	—	17	—
Not of Hispanic origin		32	26	86	16	28	47	171	75	195	314	96	—	61	17
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	3	45	15	27	20	100	222	41	41	227	—	51	12
Hispanic origin		—	—	2	—	1	3	—	3	5	3	5	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	3	43	15	26	19	100	219	36	38	222	—	51	12
Other race		8	8	69	24	62	88	163	214	90	111	143	—	65	42
Hispanic origin		—	6	17	2	6	13	159	208	81	109	131	—	64	41
Not of Hispanic origin		—	2	—	10	—	10	4	6	9	2	12	—	1	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.				Remainder of Woodbury County, IA				Okoto County, NE					
	Tract 21.01		Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
	Tract 20													
RACE														
All persons	5 573	3 537	6 091	41	—	104	4 517	4 080	4 913	4 157	4 570	5 021	3 881	3 270
White	5 374	3 508	5 962	41	—	104	4 500	4 046	4 797	4 126	4 033	4 812	3 388	3 248
Black	44	10	29	—	—	—	4	1	20	4	46	14	15	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	53	4	24	—	—	—	5	15	35	18	180	49	57	16
American Indian	53	4	24	—	—	—	5	15	35	18	180	49	57	16
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	43	8	58	—	—	—	8	5	50	8	78	48	229	3
Asian	41	8	58	—	—	—	8	5	49	8	78	48	229	3
Chinese	7	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	—
Filipino	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	5	—
Japanese	3	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	5	2	2
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	10	1
Korean	14	3	6	—	—	—	5	4	8	4	4	8	5	4
Vietnamese	6	—	14	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	9	7	32	—
Cambodian	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	32	—	36	17	142	—
Thai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Other Asian	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	4	25	—
Pacific Islander	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	59	7	18	—	—	—	—	13	11	1	233	98	192	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	5 573	3 537	6 091	41	—	104	4 517	4 080	4 913	4 157	4 570	5 021	3 881	3 270
Hispanic origin (of any race)	145	19	74	—	—	2	2	22	41	21	414	131	457	14
Mexican	119	13	64	—	—	2	2	20	28	18	384	106	416	10
Puerto Rican	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	5	—
Cuban	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	24	5	7	—	—	—	—	1	13	3	27	25	34	4
Not of Hispanic origin	5 428	3 518	6 017	41	—	102	4 515	4 058	4 872	4 136	4 156	4 890	3 424	3 256
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	5 573	3 537	6 091	41	—	104	4 517	4 080	4 913	4 157	4 570	5 021	3 881	3 270
White	5 374	3 508	5 962	41	—	104	4 500	4 046	4 797	4 126	4 033	4 812	3 388	3 248
Hispanic origin	78	12	56	—	—	2	2	8	27	16	185	35	254	11
Not of Hispanic origin	5 296	3 496	5 906	41	—	102	4 498	4 038	4 770	4 110	3 848	4 777	3 134	3 237
Black	44	10	29	—	—	—	4	1	20	4	46	14	15	1
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	44	10	29	—	—	—	4	1	20	4	46	14	15	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	53	4	24	—	—	—	5	15	35	18	180	49	57	16
Hispanic origin	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	3	1
Not of Hispanic origin	46	4	23	—	—	—	5	14	32	15	177	48	54	15
Asian or Pacific Islander	43	8	58	—	—	—	8	5	50	8	78	48	229	3
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—
Not of Hispanic origin	42	8	58	—	—	—	8	5	50	7	67	48	218	3
Other race	59	7	18	—	—	—	—	13	11	1	233	98	192	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	13	11	1	214	95	188	2
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	4	—



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Dakota County, NE		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Woodbury County, IA		
	lowo (pt.)		Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)		Tract 18	Tract 21.02	Tract 33
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>45 557</b>	<b>39 071</b>	<b>39 071</b>	<b>32 177</b>	<b>6 486</b>	<b>6 486</b>	<b>2 834</b>	<b>2 244</b>	<b>1 641</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units .....	42 934	36 899	36 899	30 488	6 035	6 035	2 662	2 213	1 572
Owner-occupied housing units .....	29 400	25 280	25 280	20 437	4 120	4 120	1 791	1 726	1 165
Percent of occupied housing units .....	68.5	68.5	68.5	67.0	68.3	68.3	67.3	78.0	74.1
White .....	28 733	24 790	24 790	19 969	3 943	3 943	1 763	1 710	1 149
Black .....	189	177	177	175	12	12	2	4	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	132	101	101	93	31	31	10	2	5
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	181	120	120	111	61	61	3	8	9
Other race .....	165	92	92	89	73	73	13	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	384	240	240	232	144	144	25	9	5
White, nat of Hispanic origin .....	28 525	24 655	24 655	19 838	3 870	3 870	1 753	1 703	1 146
Renter-occupied housing units .....	13 534	11 619	11 619	10 051	1 915	1 915	871	487	407
White .....	12 222	10 457	10 457	8 901	1 765	1 765	842	470	399
Black .....	418	403	403	400	15	15	4	5	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	344	290	290	286	54	54	8	4	2
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	233	207	207	205	26	26	8	5	1
Other race .....	317	262	262	259	55	55	9	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	555	461	461	451	94	94	23	7	5
White, nat of Hispanic origin .....	12 024	10 298	10 298	8 748	1 726	1 726	829	466	396
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units .....	2 623	2 172	2 172	1 689	451	451	172	31	69
For sale only .....	453	405	405	318	48	48	22	8	12
For rent .....	1 026	850	850	727	176	176	64	8	26
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	298	224	224	147	74	74	15	5	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	126	75	75	40	51	51	1	3	3
For migrant workers .....	3	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	717	616	616	455	101	101	70	7	20
Boarded up .....	69	68	68	62	1	1	2	—	2
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room .....	424	360	360	345	64	64	26	3	3
2 rooms .....	1 371	1 187	1 187	1 127	184	184	102	27	9
3 rooms .....	4 070	3 486	3 486	3 219	584	584	264	109	55
4 rooms .....	8 321	6 838	6 838	5 943	1 483	1 483	678	318	191
5 rooms .....	10 440	8 825	8 825	7 449	1 615	1 615	744	463	294
6 rooms .....	8 191	7 186	7 186	5 552	1 005	1 005	433	423	430
7 rooms .....	5 619	4 960	4 960	3 826	659	659	317	375	243
8 or more rooms .....	7 121	6 229	6 229	4 716	892	892	270	526	416
Median, all housing units .....	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	6.0	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.2	6.4
Median, occupied housing units .....	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	6.0	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.5	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	5.7
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached .....	32 799	28 256	28 256	22 481	4 543	4 543	1 838	1 852	1 169
1, attached .....	1 870	782	782	601	88	88	44	60	168
2 .....	1 862	1 796	1 796	1 670	166	166	137	42	81
3 or 4 .....	1 908	1 695	1 695	1 595	213	213	78	74	13
5 to 9 .....	1 733	1 610	1 610	1 491	123	123	134	34	46
10 to 19 .....	1 315	1 107	1 107	1 097	208	208	65	131	2
20 to 49 .....	1 219	1 034	1 034	1 034	185	185	139	40	—
50 or more .....	543	543	543	543	—	—	65	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	2 830	1 901	1 901	1 381	929	929	277	1	149
Other .....	378	347	347	284	31	31	57	10	13
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>42 934</b>	<b>36 899</b>	<b>36 899</b>	<b>30 488</b>	<b>6 035</b>	<b>6 035</b>	<b>2 662</b>	<b>2 213</b>	<b>1 572</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person .....	10 959	9 574	9 574	8 261	1 385	1 385	808	414	215
2 persons .....	13 765	11 934	11 934	9 765	1 831	1 831	892	715	465
3 persons .....	6 804	5 787	5 787	4 815	1 017	1 017	382	417	279
4 persons .....	6 534	5 516	5 516	4 397	1 018	1 018	345	412	345
5 persons .....	3 225	2 707	2 707	2 126	518	518	157	187	184
6 or more persons .....	1 647	1 381	1 381	1 124	266	266	78	68	84
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.26	2.24	2.24	2.22	2.39	2.39	2.09	2.47	2.88
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.37	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.54	2.54	2.20	2.65	2.91
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.86	2.07	2.07	1.84	2.00	2.79
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less .....	41 762	35 998	35 998	29 665	5 764	5 764	2 610	2 194	1 550
1.01 to 1.50 .....	797	610	610	547	187	187	39	15	15
1.51 or more .....	375	291	291	276	84	84	13	4	7
Mean .....	.46	.46	.46	.46	.50	.50	.46	.45	.48
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	23 863	20 889	20 889	17 747	2 974	2 974	1 442	1 619	810
Less than \$20,000 .....	2 514	2 294	2 294	1 623	220	220	104	20	12
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	8 798	7 760	7 760	6 887	1 038	1 038	713	239	107
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	6 816	5 816	5 816	5 126	1 000	1 000	496	538	160
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	3 198	2 741	2 741	2 255	457	457	112	224	234
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	1 261	1 125	1 125	878	136	136	11	464	164
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	887	789	789	655	98	98	6	109	93
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	230	212	212	184	18	18	—	13	29
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	92	87	87	80	5	5	—	5	6
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	38	38	38	34	—	—	—	1	4
\$300,000 or more .....	29	27	27	25	2	2	—	3	1
Median (dollars) .....	41 300	41 000	41 000	41 000	43 700	43 700	37 700	60 500	71 800
Mean (dollars) .....	48 500	48 500	48 500	48 800	48 500	48 500	39 300	64 600	75 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	12 829	11 019	11 019	9 928	1 810	1 810	865	479	363
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	256	255	255	258	265	265	300	268	351
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	263	263	263	267	264	264	303	270	326
With meals included in rent .....	63	47	47	45	16	16	5	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	381	382	382	391	378	378	757	413	351
No meals included in rent .....	12 250	10 542	10 542	9 575	1 708	1 708	833	363	351
No cash rent .....	516	430	430	308	86	86	27	15	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
All housing units.....	2 007	2 275	2 381	1 877	1 074	1 046	892	1 500	933
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 904	2 195	2 315	1 822	1 037	991	854	1 395	900
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 467	1 550	1 715	1 560	891	742	626	959	732
Percent of occupied housing units.....	77.0	70.6	74.1	85.6	85.9	74.9	73.3	68.7	81.3
White.....	1 415	1 535	1 694	1 547	873	732	620	907	717
Black.....	6	2	3	2	7	1	3	46	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	11	4	5	2	7	8	3	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	28	5	9	6	4	—	—	1	4
Other race.....	7	4	4	3	—	1	—	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	15	13	9	5	2	3	8	19	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 406	1 528	1 688	1 545	871	731	612	891	716
Renter-occupied housing units.....	437	645	600	262	146	249	228	436	168
White.....	407	637	586	261	139	245	220	350	161
Black.....	4	3	4	—	2	—	6	47	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	13	1	3	1	1	3	2	13	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	2	3	—	2	—	—	13	—
Other race.....	8	2	4	—	2	1	—	13	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	13	5	7	—	5	7	3	20	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	404	634	583	261	136	240	217	345	160
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	103	80	66	55	37	55	38	105	33
For sale only.....	21	22	19	22	13	9	5	31	15
For rent.....	37	32	30	10	10	29	15	42	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	6	5	12	6	4	13	8	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	2	6	6	2	1	—	1	—
For migrant workers.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	35	16	6	5	—	12	5	23	8
Boarded up.....	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2
ROOMS									
1 room.....	3	4	2	1	1	10	4	5	2
2 rooms.....	20	51	22	13	6	30	7	37	6
3 rooms.....	113	254	150	97	40	102	47	105	50
4 rooms.....	600	502	372	170	217	278	210	219	110
5 rooms.....	653	624	377	317	301	321	260	366	233
6 rooms.....	364	332	443	322	235	168	169	316	157
7 rooms.....	158	279	405	285	129	83	105	229	139
8 or more rooms.....	96	279	610	672	145	54	90	223	236
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	5.0	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.9
Mean, all housing units.....	5.1	5.3	6.3	6.8	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.0	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.5	6.8	7.0	5.5	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 261	1 386	1 771	1 605	1 005	911	727	1 225	836
1, attached.....	8	24	95	54	8	7	14	21	8
2.....	47	35	55	45	20	20	14	125	27
3 or 4.....	10	60	93	21	4	13	9	79	1
5 to 9.....	7	29	285	11	5	27	9	42	3
10 to 19.....	—	60	63	18	1	37	109	—	55
20 to 49.....	—	168	—	111	21	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	665	345	—	—	—	25	—	1	1
Other.....	9	10	19	12	10	6	10	7	2
Occupied housing units.....	1 904	2 195	2 315	1 822	1 037	991	854	1 395	900
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	426	650	551	432	222	229	172	312	235
2 persons.....	625	710	834	611	380	339	281	448	297
3 persons.....	339	319	347	251	169	192	172	239	147
4 persons.....	285	301	363	321	149	141	133	218	130
5 persons.....	149	148	156	136	81	60	65	110	58
6 or more persons.....	80	67	64	71	36	30	31	68	33
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.13	2.23	2.28	2.28	2.29	2.41	2.36	2.22
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.28	2.38	2.42	2.40	2.28	2.31	2.48	2.34	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.66	1.50—	1.55	1.50—	2.32	2.21	2.21	2.43	1.73
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 817	2 152	2 300	1 815	1 025	972	833	1 345	888
1.01 to 1.50.....	67	34	12	6	9	13	20	38	9
1.51 or more.....	20	9	3	1	3	6	1	12	3
Mean.....	.53	.46	.41	.39	.46	.51	.50	.47	.41
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	873	1 165	1 579	1 413	772	691	574	887	690
Less than \$20,000.....	273	71	22	2	51	131	82	113	20
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	483	438	220	211	353	408	239	435	220
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	99	333	501	452	264	135	192	284	237
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	12	155	458	249	75	15	52	47	107
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	4	101	181	133	19	1	9	6	38
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	60	151	178	6	—	—	2	44
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	5	27	101	2	1	—	—	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	13	45	—	—	—	—	8
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	4	23	1	—	—	—	4
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	2	19	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	26 000	42 900	61 800	62 800	39 100	31 200	37 200	34 900	47 000
Mean (dollars).....	27 400	50 300	68 600	86 800	42 200	31 700	38 200	36 600	57 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	423	635	594	254	139	245	223	431	164
Median contract rent (dollars).....	256	337	360	426	302	223	207	233	282
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	243	328	376	434	308	223	204	242	292
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	1	—	9	—	2	3	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	287	—	467	—	238	179	—
No meals included in rent.....	402	619	573	247	117	229	210	414	150
No cash rent.....	21	16	20	7	13	16	11	14	14

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.							
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>860</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>1 238</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>1 082</b>	<b>1 046</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	785	1 472	1 083	890	1 487	955	961	13
Owner-occupied housing units .....	280	974	413	136	1 014	354	92	2
Percent of occupied housing units .....	35.7	66.2	38.1	15.3	68.2	37.1	9.6	15.4
White .....	268	961	380	128	967	284	85	2
Black .....	5	4	9	1	17	50	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	2	1	5	1	14	7	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	3	3	10	5	6	3	3	—
Other race .....	2	5	9	1	10	8	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	5	10	20	2	25	20	7	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	265	956	370	127	955	274	81	2
Renter-occupied housing units .....	505	498	670	754	473	601	869	11
White .....	467	452	506	525	393	446	684	11
Black .....	13	17	73	65	35	50	58	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	6	13	40	33	31	80	25	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	2	3	17	61	5	5	66	—
Other race .....	17	13	34	70	9	20	36	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	23	17	63	100	25	53	53	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	461	448	483	507	379	424	668	11
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units .....	75	84	155	124	113	127	85	6
For sale only .....	5	14	13	2	33	32	5	—
For rent .....	41	23	99	76	37	52	52	—
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	7	5	6	9	14	6	3	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	1	4	—	2	3	—	—	—
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	21	38	37	35	26	37	25	6
Boarded up .....	—	3	10	15	6	12	5	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room .....	20	13	11	129	7	14	60	—
2 rooms .....	116	27	85	149	22	72	230	8
3 rooms .....	171	120	199	306	103	280	396	5
4 rooms .....	133	274	234	163	290	178	191	3
5 rooms .....	105	362	267	100	489	199	60	—
6 rooms .....	99	354	210	65	367	185	37	—
7 rooms .....	91	221	100	30	186	75	36	—
8 or more rooms .....	125	185	132	72	136	79	36	3
Median, all housing units .....	4.4	5.5	4.8	3.2	5.3	4.5	3.1	2.8
Mean, all housing units .....	4.8	5.5	5.0	3.7	5.4	4.7	3.4	3.7
Median, occupied housing units .....	4.5	5.5	4.9	3.3	5.3	4.6	3.1	2.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.6	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.4	4.5	4.1	3.1	4.7	3.5	3.0	2.2
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached .....	310	1 206	595	152	1 349	520	99	1
1, attached .....	20	32	40	13	37	34	30	—
2 .....	113	104	251	132	131	103	58	—
3 or 4 .....	74	87	179	212	58	150	165	1
5 to 9 .....	74	86	103	234	12	73	165	1
10 to 19 .....	39	29	22	120	—	69	159	12
20 to 49 .....	120	—	30	145	—	45	193	—
50 or more .....	99	—	—	—	—	71	150	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	2
Other .....	11	12	18	6	12	12	27	2
Occupied housing units .....	785	1 472	1 083	890	1 487	955	961	13
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person .....	348	390	342	398	309	342	605	11
2 persons .....	213	454	267	231	447	251	161	2
3 persons .....	99	258	182	99	273	133	71	—
4 persons .....	61	199	144	82	248	107	57	—
5 persons .....	42	106	83	47	121	70	30	—
6 or more persons .....	22	65	33	89	52	37	—	—
Median, occupied housing units .....	1.71	2.26	2.25	1.70	2.47	2.04	1.50—	1.50—
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.29	2.29	2.19	2.15	2.36	2.14	1.95	2.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.50—	2.18	2.28	1.59	2.80	1.95	1.50—	1.50—
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less .....	756	1 435	1 021	785	1 430	890	892	13
1.01 to 1.50 .....	19	26	46	41	36	42	32	—
1.51 or more .....	10	11	16	64	21	23	37	—
Mean .....	.43	.46	.52	.58	.52	.53	.54	.37
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	226	892	350	94	953	314	62	1
Less than \$20,000 .....	6	94	119	22	217	157	15	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	93	567	197	50	631	130	38	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	91	205	32	20	92	21	8	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	28	19	2	2	10	5	1	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	4	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	41 800	32 800	25 100	30 000	26 900	20 000	27 100	27 500
Mean (dollars) .....	44 900	34 200	25 500	31 300	27 900	22 900	28 600	27 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	501	489	663	754	465	598	868	11
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	258	282	229	210	245	196	200	129
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	266	280	228	222	245	197	210	123
With meals included in rent .....	—	8	2	3	2	1	3	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	—	464	250	212	312	187	362	—
No meals included in rent .....	496	464	653	745	433	580	848	9
No cash rent .....	5	17	8	6	30	17	17	2



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.						Remainder of Woodbury County, IA	
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21.01	Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 834	1 268	2 262	1 192	2 208	13	—	36
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	2 662	1 235	2 172	1 170	2 177	13	—	36
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 791	956	1 390	1 084	1 696	13	—	30
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.3	77.4	64.0	92.6	77.9	100.0	—	83.3
White.....	1 763	945	1 372	1 081	1 680	13	—	30
Black.....	2	1	2	1	4	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	10	3	3	1	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	1	6	1	8	—	—	—
Other race.....	13	6	7	—	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	25	7	22	1	9	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 753	944	1 357	1 080	1 673	13	—	30
Renter-occupied housing units.....	871	279	782	86	481	—	—	6
White.....	842	269	750	86	464	—	—	6
Black.....	4	2	6	—	5	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	8	1	7	—	4	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	1	7	—	5	—	—	—
Other race.....	9	6	12	—	3	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	23	8	19	—	6	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	829	267	744	86	461	—	—	5
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	172	33	90	22	31	—	—	—
For sale only.....	22	9	14	4	8	—	—	—
For rent.....	64	10	43	11	8	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	15	5	6	3	5	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	70	8	25	4	7	—	—	—
Boarded up.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	26	3	26	1	3	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	102	18	75	4	27	—	—	—
3 rooms.....	264	72	216	20	109	—	—	—
4 rooms.....	678	233	472	103	313	—	—	5
5 rooms.....	744	366	591	256	457	1	—	6
6 rooms.....	433	266	376	237	416	1	—	7
7 rooms.....	317	150	259	231	368	—	—	7
8 or more rooms.....	270	160	247	340	515	11	—	11
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	5.3	5.1	6.4	6.0	8.1	—	6.5
Mean, all housing units.....	5.2	5.6	5.3	6.4	6.2	8.2	—	6.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.4	5.1	6.4	6.0	8.1	—	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.6	6.5	8.1	—	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.4	4.1	5.0	4.1	—	—	5.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	1 838	1 096	1 652	1 105	1 818	13	—	34
1, attached.....	44	6	20	26	60	—	—	—
2.....	137	52	153	7	41	—	—	1
3 or 4.....	78	56	165	6	74	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	134	9	129	19	34	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	65	—	105	3	131	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	139	—	22	—	40	—	—	—
50 or more.....	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	277	39	—	20	—	—	—	1
Other.....	57	10	16	6	10	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 662	1 235	2 172	1 170	2 177	13	—	36
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	808	283	616	169	411	—	—	3
2 persons.....	892	472	699	445	701	5	—	14
3 persons.....	382	191	350	193	406	3	—	11
4 persons.....	345	181	302	218	409	3	—	3
5 persons.....	157	71	135	115	184	2	—	3
6 or more persons.....	78	37	70	30	66	—	—	2
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.09	2.21	2.17	2.43	2.47	3.00	—	2.59
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.24	2.28	2.44	2.65	3.00	—	2.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.84	2.08	1.92	2.42	1.99	—	—	2.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	2 610	1 215	2 137	1 162	2 159	13	—	35
1.01 to 1.50.....	39	13	24	7	14	—	—	1
1.51 or more.....	13	7	11	1	4	—	—	—
Mean.....	.46	.45	.47	.42	.45	.38	—	.43
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 442	877	1 301	986	1 592	13	—	27
Less than \$20,000.....	104	44	52	8	20	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	713	396	698	129	237	—	—	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	496	361	483	284	535	1	—	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	112	70	61	312	462	1	—	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	11	6	2	137	220	—	—	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	6	—	4	92	100	4	—	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	15	12	6	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	9	3	1	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	37 700	39 900	37 500	64 400	60 200	153 100	—	98 300
Mean (dollars).....	39 300	40 900	38 900	69 400	63 900	145 000	—	110 700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	865	271	777	85	473	—	—	6
Median contract rent (dollars).....	300	296	269	310	268	—	—	338
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	303	292	270	318	269	—	—	333
With meals included in rent.....	5	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	757	—	113	288	313	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	833	262	760	73	458	—	—	5
No cash rent.....	27	9	16	8	14	—	—	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Woodbury County, IA—Con.				Dakota County, NE			
	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 913</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>1 628</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>1 907</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>1 444</b>	<b>1 259</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	1 757	1 489	1 559	1 570	1 809	1 807	1 294	1 125
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 336	1 118	1 152	1 207	992	1 273	998	857
Percent of occupied housing units .....	76.0	75.1	73.9	76.9	54.8	70.4	77.1	76.2
White .....	1 335	1 114	1 136	1 206	924	1 255	908	856
Black .....	—	—	—	—	8	1	3	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	1	2	5	—	16	4	10	1
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	—	9	—	11	5	45	—
Other race .....	—	1	1	1	33	8	32	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	—	5	2	55	12	77	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	1 335	1 114	1 133	1 205	901	1 251	862	856
Renter-occupied housing units .....	421	371	407	363	817	534	296	268
White .....	420	370	399	361	730	505	266	264
Black .....	—	—	3	—	14	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	1	—	2	1	39	9	3	3
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	—	1	1	8	6	11	1
Other race .....	—	1	2	—	26	13	16	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	2	5	2	47	13	33	1
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	420	369	396	360	710	503	250	263
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units .....	<b>156</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>134</b>
For sale only .....	36	11	12	28	20	10	11	7
For rent .....	27	33	26	37	51	30	77	18
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	31	8	8	30	6	13	22	33
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	10	2	3	20	1	4	9	37
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant .....	52	48	20	41	20	12	30	39
Boarded up .....	3	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room .....	3	7	3	2	16	25	20	3
2 rooms .....	13	25	9	13	64	53	49	18
3 rooms .....	91	62	55	59	272	128	110	74
4 rooms .....	228	206	191	265	632	306	360	185
5 rooms .....	400	362	293	315	497	468	383	267
6 rooms .....	429	383	429	386	208	318	209	270
7 rooms .....	337	237	243	310	107	236	132	184
8 or more rooms .....	412	309	405	376	111	342	181	258
Median, all housing units .....	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.0	4.5	5.4	5.0	5.8
Mean, all housing units .....	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.2	4.7	5.7	5.3	6.0
Median, occupied housing units .....	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	4.5	5.4	5.1	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.3	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.6	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached .....	1 729	1 371	1 156	1 485	1 143	1 508	874	1 018
1, attached .....	8	1	168	4	37	26	18	7
2 .....	12	23	81	9	37	71	38	20
3 or 4 .....	36	35	13	16	59	104	22	28
5 to 9 .....	15	27	46	31	51	43	21	8
10 to 19 .....	1	—	2	7	134	73	1	—
20 to 49 .....	—	—	—	—	157	28	—	—
50 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	91	115	149	164	280	14	470	165
Other .....	21	19	13	10	9	9	—	13
Occupied housing units .....	<b>1 757</b>	<b>1 489</b>	<b>1 559</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>1 809</b>	<b>1 807</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>1 125</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person .....	462	295	215	338	525	423	228	209
2 persons .....	614	517	460	564	532	564	360	375
3 persons .....	234	225	276	226	312	291	245	169
4 persons .....	238	263	342	273	255	316	252	195
5 persons .....	155	131	182	110	125	142	134	117
6 or more persons .....	54	58	84	59	60	71	75	60
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.18	2.37	2.88	2.29	2.21	2.35	2.74	2.44
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.18	2.38	2.91	2.25	2.38	2.49	2.91	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.17	2.34	2.79	2.48	2.01	1.90	2.27	2.31
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less .....	1 744	1 469	1 537	1 548	1 709	1 762	1 201	1 092
1.01 to 1.50 .....	10	17	15	20	59	33	65	30
1.51 or more .....	3	3	7	2	41	12	28	3
Mean .....	.41	.45	.48	.42	.54	.47	.55	.47
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	<b>867</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>488</b>
Less than \$20,000 .....	402	82	12	175	103	31	27	59
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	304	201	107	259	325	310	213	190
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	103	250	159	175	257	414	176	153
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	36	113	233	99	37	254	101	65
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	14	38	164	27	11	90	20	15
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	8	14	89	14	1	63	30	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	—	4	23	—	3	11	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	—	—	5	—	1	4	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Median (dollars) .....	21 600	45 200	71 300	35 300	37 100	50 700	44 400	39 600
Mean (dollars) .....	27 100	47 000	74 700	39 200	38 700	56 600	50 200	42 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	<b>252</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>196</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	123	181	351	185	264	299	258	201
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	132	183	326	190	255	301	256	210
With meals included in rent .....	—	1	—	1	—	14	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	—	163	—	163	—	405	263	113
No meals included in rent .....	205	215	351	191	778	500	263	167
No cash rent .....	47	27	12	35	26	12	20	28

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)		Ookato County, NE		Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA				Ookato County, NE	
	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)		Ookato County, NE		Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA				Ookato County, NE	
	lowo (pt.)	lowo (pt.)	Totol	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Ookato County, NE	Troct 8	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 14	Troct 15	Troct 16	Troct 101	Troct 103
<b>Occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>40 955</b>	<b>35 247</b>	<b>35 247</b>	<b>28 870</b>	<b>5 708</b>	<b>5 708</b>	<b>1 257</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>1 174</b>
<b>TENURE</b>														
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28 733	24 790	24 790	19 969	3 943	3 943	907	380	128	967	284	85	924	908
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.2	70.3	70.3	69.2	69.1	69.1	72.2	42.9	19.6	71.1	38.9	11.1	55.9	77.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 202	10 457	10 457	8 901	1 765	1 765	350	506	525	393	446	684	730	266
Percent of occupied housing units -----	29.8	29.7	29.7	30.8	30.9	30.9	27.8	57.1	80.4	28.9	61.1	88.9	44.1	22.7
<b>ROOMS</b>														
1 room -----	255	208	208	199	47	47	1	5	57	6	4	43	12	13
2 rooms -----	994	863	863	822	131	131	27	49	88	16	32	170	49	29
3 rooms -----	3 225	2 789	2 789	2 568	1 436	1 436	69	113	193	71	199	296	224	52
4 rooms -----	7 245	5 996	5 996	5 215	1 249	1 249	176	164	104	242	129	132	548	271
5 rooms -----	9 496	8 068	8 068	6 798	1 428	1 428	307	203	67	419	143	43	428	319
6 rooms -----	7 596	6 656	6 656	5 134	1 611	1 611	276	161	53	315	120	25	188	195
7 rooms -----	5 329	4 702	4 702	3 623	627	627	196	80	28	163	48	30	99	123
8 or more rooms -----	6 815	5 965	5 965	4 511	1 111	1 111	205	111	63	128	55	30	106	172
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.1	3.4	5.3	4.5	3.1	4.5	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.7	6.0	6.7	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.0	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.1	4.7	3.5	3.0	3.9	4.3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>														
1, detached -----	30 556	26 451	26 451	21 062	4 105	4 105	1 062	484	118	1 186	360	80	1 005	748
1, attached -----	737	656	656	486	81	81	13	22	7	23	19	18	35	16
2 -----	1 574	1 428	1 428	1 313	146	146	94	177	86	95	67	33	34	32
3 or 4 -----	1 454	1 260	1 260	1 171	194	194	61	107	127	37	82	93	55	18
5 to 9 -----	1 355	1 244	1 244	1 139	111	111	22	54	146	10	44	105	45	1
10 to 19 -----	1 084	906	906	896	178	178	66	66	66	113	35	116	113	1
20 to 49 -----	1 059	901	901	901	158	158	14	14	99	41	41	170	131	1
50 or more -----	487	487	487	487	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	141	28	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 378	1 671	1 671	1 222	707	707	1	9	4	8	9	13	8	1
Other -----	271	243	243	193	28	28	4	4	4	4	4	13	8	1
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>														
1 person -----	10 410	9 257	9 257	7 951	1 353	1 353	278	310	331	296	296	552	506	218
2 persons -----	13 952	11 592	11 592	9 427	1 740	1 740	422	221	172	432	200	112	502	335
3 persons -----	6 453	5 494	5 494	4 578	959	959	224	158	62	255	93	43	278	229
4 persons -----	6 162	5 204	5 204	4 096	956	956	185	116	44	216	74	35	226	111
5 persons -----	2 979	2 519	2 519	1 943	460	460	93	43	28	101	45	14	96	44
6 persons -----	1 399	1 179	1 179	925	220	220	55	38	16	60	22	13	52	11
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.19	2.35	2.35	2.33	2.10	1.50	2.39	1.84	1.50	2.14	2.65
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.35	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.49	2.49	2.34	2.11	2.10	2.32	2.07	1.79	2.33	2.81
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.76	1.98	1.98	2.31	2.09	1.50	2.60	1.60	1.50	1.89	2.19
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>														
1.00 or less -----	40 218	34 690	34 690	28 387	5 528	5 528	1 225	852	628	1 332	704	749	1 592	1 118
1.01 to 1.50 -----	583	444	444	382	139	139	29	28	11	22	20	9	46	43
1.51 or more -----	154	113	113	101	41	41	3	6	14	6	6	11	16	13
Mean -----	.45	.45	.45	.45	.49	.49	.45	.47	.47	.49	.47	.45	.51	.52
<b>VALUE</b>														
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	23 409	20 510	20 510	17 378	2 899	2 899	841	323	88	910	256	59	695	554
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 423	2 218	2 218	1 549	205	205	102	109	20	207	135	14	90	26
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	8 593	7 585	7 585	6 714	1 008	1 008	412	185	47	602	105	37	309	203
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	6 713	5 730	5 730	5 043	983	983	274	27	19	88	13	7	246	173
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 171	2 720	2 720	2 234	451	451	45	2	2	10	2	1	34	99
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 250	1 118	1 118	873	132	132	6	6	2	2	1	1	10	20
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	875	780	780	646	95	95	2	2	1	1	1	1	30	2
\$150,000 to \$249,999 -----	227	209	209	182	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	91	86	86	79	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	29	27	27	25	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	41 500	41 200	41 200	41 200	43 800	43 800	35 300	25 300	30 600	26 800	19 300	26 900	37 300	44 800
Mean (dollars) -----	48 700	48 700	48 700	49 000	48 700	48 700	36 900	25 500	31 600	27 900	21 800	28 400	39 000	50 600
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>														
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 527	9 865	9 865	8 785	1 662	1 662	346	499	525	386	444	683	719	254
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	258	257	257	260	266	266	227	230	208	241	186	192	265	261
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	266	266	266	270	266	266	242	226	219	256	192	2	256	259
With meals included in rent -----	41	41	41	39	13	13	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	404	406	406	418	397	397	179	250	319	337	450	664	695	263
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	10 975	9 406	9 406	8 449	1 569	1 569	330	490	519	357	431	664	695	237
No cash rent -----	498	418	418	297	80	80	13	7	6	28	13	17	24	16



Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		Iowa (pt.)		Woodbury County, IA	
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		Iowa (pt.)		Total	Sioux City city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>607</b>		<b>580</b>		<b>580</b>	<b>575</b>
<b>TENURE</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	189		177		177	175
Percent of occupied housing units -----	31.1		30.5		30.5	30.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	418		403		403	400
Percent of occupied housing units -----	68.9		69.5		69.5	69.6
<b>ROOMS</b>						
1 room -----	29		28		28	28
2 rooms -----	54		53		53	52
3 rooms -----	91		82		82	82
4 rooms -----	114		106		106	106
5 rooms -----	121		115		115	115
6 rooms -----	96		94		94	91
7 rooms -----	57		57		57	57
8 or more rooms -----	45		45		45	44
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.6		4.7		4.7	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9		6.0		6.0	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>						
1, detached -----	285		270		270	269
2, attached -----	32		30		30	27
3 -----	67		67		67	67
4 -----	83		83		83	83
5 or 6 -----	63		62		62	62
7 -----	18		16		16	16
10 to 19 -----	31		26		26	26
20 to 49 -----	10		10		10	10
50 or more -----	10		9		9	8
Mobile home or trailer -----	8		7		7	7
Other -----						
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>						
1 person -----	157		151		151	150
2 persons -----	156		148		148	147
3 persons -----	103		97		97	97
4 persons -----	87		83		83	80
5 persons -----	61		58		58	58
6 or more persons -----	43		43		43	43
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.44		2.44		2.44	2.44
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.52		2.63		2.63	2.63
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.41		2.38		2.38	2.38
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>						
1.00 or less -----	550		528		528	523
1.01 to 1.50 -----	27		24		24	24
1.51 or more -----	64		64		64	64
Mean -----						
<b>VALUE</b>						
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>157</b>		<b>147</b>		<b>147</b>	<b>147</b>
Less than \$20,000 -----	36		33		33	33
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	69		65		65	65
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	41		39		39	39
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	9		9		9	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1		1		1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1		1		1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1		1		1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1		1		1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1		1		1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1		1		1	1
Median (dollars) -----	31 900		32 000		32 000	32 000
Mean (dollars) -----	34 300		34 300		34 300	34 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>						
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>414</b>		<b>399</b>		<b>399</b>	<b>396</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	242		242		242	242
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	240		240		240	239
With meals included in rent -----	2		2		2	2
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	237		237		237	237
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	407		392		392	389
No meals included in rent -----	5		5		5	5
No cash rent -----						

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA		Iowa (pt.)		Woodbury County, IA	
	476	391	Total		Sioux City city	
Occupied housing units -----	476	391	391		379	
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	132	101	101		93	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	27.7	25.8	25.8		24.5	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	344	290	290		286	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.3	74.2	74.2		75.5	
ROOMS						
1 room -----	12	10	10		10	
2 rooms -----	33	30	30		29	
3 rooms -----	76	72	72		71	
4 rooms -----	120	91	91		89	
5 rooms -----	89	63	63		63	
6 rooms -----	77	69	69		65	
7 rooms -----	38	31	31		28	
8 or more rooms -----	31	25	25		24	
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.5	4.4	4.4		4.4	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.7	5.7		5.7	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1	4.1		4.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached -----	238	189	189		182	
10 -----	10	10	10		8	
2, attached -----	55	51	51		51	
3 or 4 -----	60	55	55		54	
5 to 9 -----	37	35	35		35	
10 to 19 -----	31	24	24		24	
20 to 49 -----	16	7	7		7	
50 or more -----	3	3	3		3	
Mobile home or trailer -----	23	14	14		12	
Other -----	3	3	3		3	
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person -----	72	59	59		57	
2 persons -----	90	68	68		71	
3 persons -----	92	74	74		80	
4 persons -----	63	83	83		48	
5 persons -----	63	51	51		56	
6 or more persons -----	32	36	36		34	
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.33	3.43	3.43		3.42	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.45	3.66	3.66		3.68	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.29	3.33	3.33		3.32	
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less -----	398	319	319		308	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	46	44	44		44	
1.51 or more -----	32	28	28		27	
Mean -----	.86	.91	.91		.90	
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	107	83	83		79	
Less than \$20,000 -----	26	20	20		18	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	45	38	38		38	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	23	19	19		18	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6	3	3		3	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4	3	3		2	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3	3	3		3	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3	3	3		3	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	3	3		3	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	3	3		3	
\$300,000 or more -----	3	3	3		3	
Median (dollars) -----	31 300	30 600	30 600		30 600	
Mean (dollars) -----	36 100	32 900	32 900		32 500	
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	341	288	288		285	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	242	236	236		236	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	240	236	236		236	
With meals included in rent -----	2	2	2		2	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	263	286	286		283	
No meals included in rent -----	336	2	2		2	
No cash rent -----	3	3	3		3	

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA	
	414	327	Total	Sioux City city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....			<b>327</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>TENURE</b> .....				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	181	120	120	111
Percent of occupied housing units .....	43.7	36.7	36.7	35.1
Renter-occupied housing units .....	233	207	207	205
Percent of occupied housing units .....	56.3	63.3	63.3	64.9
<b>ROOMS</b> .....				
1 room .....	20	20	20	20
2 rooms .....	58	47	47	46
3 rooms .....	82	68	68	67
4 rooms .....	113	88	88	85
5 rooms .....	70	43	43	40
6 rooms .....	25	21	21	21
7 rooms .....	17	14	14	12
8 or more rooms .....	29	26	26	25
Median, occupied housing units .....	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> .....				
1, detached .....	133	113	113	110
1, attached .....	13	12	12	12
2 .....	33	30	30	30
3 or 4 .....	38	38	38	38
5 to 9 .....	47	46	46	44
10 to 19 .....	33	32	32	32
20 to 49 .....	22	20	20	20
50 or more .....	4	4	4	4
Mobile home or trailer .....	90	31	31	25
Other .....	1	1	1	1
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b> .....				
1 person .....	55	50	50	46
2 persons .....	79	62	62	61
3 persons .....	67	54	54	52
4 persons .....	55	74	74	71
5 persons .....	38	38	38	37
6 or more persons .....	63	48	48	44
Median, occupied housing units .....	3.56	3.45	3.45	3.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	4.04	3.76	3.76	3.97
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.98	2.97	2.97	2.99
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b> .....				
1.00 or less .....	289	228	228	220
1.01 to 1.50 .....	58	44	44	43
1.51 or more .....	67	55	55	53
Mean .....	94	93	93	91
<b>VALUE</b> .....				
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....				
Less than \$20,000 .....	89	79	79	76
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	12	12	12	12
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	38	34	34	34
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	19	15	15	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	7	5	5	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	3	2	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	8	8	8	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	2	2	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	37,500	36,400	36,400	35,600
Mean (dollars) .....	50,900	50,900	50,900	49,500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b> .....				
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....				
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	231	206	206	204
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	251	251	251	251
With meals included in rent .....	3	2	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	246	187	187	187
No meals included in rent .....	224	202	202	200
No cash rent .....	4	2	2	2



Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		Iowa (pt.)		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)		Oskoto County, NE	
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		Iowa (pt.)		Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)		Oskoto County, NE	
Occupied housing units -----	939	701	701	683	701	683	238	238	102	110
<b>TENURE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	384	240	240	232	240	232	144	144	55	77
Percent of occupied housing units -----	40.9	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.2	34.0	60.5	60.5	53.9	70.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	555	461	461	451	461	451	94	94	47	33
Percent of occupied housing units -----	59.1	65.8	65.8	66.0	65.8	66.0	39.5	39.5	46.1	30.0
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room -----	47	39	39	39	39	39	8	8	5	3
2 rooms -----	115	89	89	89	89	89	26	26	13	8
3 rooms -----	190	147	147	146	147	146	43	43	24	15
4 rooms -----	207	133	133	129	133	129	74	74	23	46
5 rooms -----	186	131	131	127	131	127	55	55	21	30
6 rooms -----	95	74	74	71	74	71	21	21	11	6
7 rooms -----	44	42	42	40	42	40	2	2	2	2
8 or more rooms -----	55	46	46	43	46	43	9	9	3	2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1 detached -----	388	288	288	280	288	280	100	100	59	23
1 attached -----	10	9	9	9	9	9	1	1	2	2
2 -----	91	85	85	83	85	83	6	6	1	1
3 or 4 -----	107	105	105	105	105	105	3	3	1	1
5 to 9 -----	88	85	85	83	85	83	3	3	2	2
10 to 19 -----	57	54	54	54	54	54	5	5	5	5
20 to 49 -----	25	20	20	20	20	20	5	5	2	2
50 or more -----	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	32	83
Mobile home or trailer -----	164	46	46	41	46	41	118	118	32	83
Other -----	7	7	7	6	7	6	1	1	1	1
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person -----	142	127	127	126	127	126	15	15	9	6
2 persons -----	176	136	136	131	136	131	41	41	17	16
3 persons -----	178	133	133	130	133	130	45	45	19	23
4 persons -----	178	133	133	129	133	129	43	43	20	19
5 persons -----	142	78	78	77	78	77	44	44	19	22
6 or more persons -----	332	92	92	90	92	90	50	50	18	24
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.75	3.16	3.16	3.15	3.16	3.15	3.92	3.92	3.80	4.03
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.77	3.48	3.48	3.45	3.48	3.45	4.32	4.32	4.27	4.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.06	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.26	3.26	3.25	3.11
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less -----	664	518	518	500	518	500	146	146	67	65
1.01 to 1.50 -----	142	90	90	90	90	90	52	52	14	29
1.51 or more -----	133	93	93	93	93	93	40	40	21	16
Mean -----	92	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.00
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	243	190	190	183	190	183	53	53	33	10
Less than \$20,000 -----	47	37	37	36	37	36	10	10	9	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	119	94	94	92	94	92	25	25	14	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	51	38	38	38	38	38	13	13	8	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	14	11	11	11	11	11	3	3	1	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	9	7	7	3	7	3	2	2	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	31 800	30 900	30 900	30 300	30 900	30 300	34 200	34 200	33 800	30 000
Mean (dollars) -----	36 900	36 900	36 900	35 900	36 900	35 900	37 000	37 000	34 700	36 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	549	458	458	448	458	448	91	91	45	33
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	239	236	236	237	236	237	249	249	241	255
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	242	242	242	242	242	242	240	240	238	233
With meals included in rent -----	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	296	296	296	296	296	296	87	87	87	87
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	537	450	450	441	450	441	87	87	44	30
No meals included in rent -----	9	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	1	3

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)		Dakota County, NE		Dakota County, NE	
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE	Tract 101	Tract 103	Tract 101	Tract 103
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>40 549</b>	<b>34 953</b>	<b>34 953</b>	<b>28 586</b>	<b>5 596</b>	<b>5 596</b>	<b>1 611</b>	<b>1 112</b>		
<b>TENURE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28 525	24 655	24 655	19 838	3 870	3 870	901	862		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.3	70.5	70.5	69.4	69.2	69.2	55.9	77.5		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 024	10 298	10 298	8 748	1 726	1 726	710	250		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	29.7	29.5	29.5	30.6	30.8	30.8	44.1	22.5		
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room -----	242	198	198	189	44	44	10	12		
2 rooms -----	958	839	839	798	119	119	42	26		
3 rooms -----	3 156	2 735	2 735	2 515	421	421	216	46		
4 rooms -----	5 158	5 945	5 945	5 113	1 213	1 213	538	245		
5 rooms -----	9 388	7 992	7 992	6 725	1 396	1 396	420	296		
6 rooms -----	7 555	6 626	6 626	5 105	1 521	1 521	181	192		
7 rooms -----	5 306	4 679	4 679	3 600	627	627	99	123		
8 or more rooms -----	6 786	5 939	5 939	4 487	847	847	105	172		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.5	5.3		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.4		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached -----	30 357	26 291	26 291	20 907	4 066	4 066	978	741		
2, attached -----	1 704	1 353	1 353	1 483	81	81	35	16		
3 or 4 -----	1 426	1 386	1 386	1 272	144	144	33	31		
5 to 9 -----	1 332	1 232	1 232	1 143	194	194	55	17		
10 to 19 -----	1 048	891	891	1 118	110	110	45	18		
20 to 49 -----	1 048	891	891	881	177	177	112	1		
50 or more -----	2 296	487	487	487	156	156	129	—		
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 296	487	487	487	—	—	—	—		
Other -----	271	1 456	1 456	1 210	640	640	216	288		
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person -----	10 540	9 195	9 195	7 890	1 345	1 345	501	215		
2 persons -----	13 270	11 526	11 526	9 365	1 744	1 744	496	328		
3 persons -----	6 379	5 446	5 446	4 481	933	933	271	212		
4 persons -----	6 088	5 150	5 150	4 042	938	938	220	217		
5 persons -----	2 927	2 489	2 489	1 913	438	438	86	99		
6 or more persons -----	1 345	1 147	1 147	895	198	198	37	41		
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.18	2.33	2.33	2.11	2.56		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.35	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.47	2.47	2.30	2.73		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	1.86	1.84	1.84	1.74	1.96	1.96	1.87	2.12		
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less -----	39 905	34 451	34 451	28 158	5 454	5 454	1 564	1 078		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	529	413	413	351	116	116	38	28		
1.51 or more -----	115	89	89	77	26	26	9	6		
Mean -----	.45	.44	.44	.44	.48	.48	.50	.50		
<b>VALUE</b>										
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>23 276</b>	<b>20 399</b>	<b>20 399</b>	<b>17 271</b>	<b>2 877</b>	<b>2 877</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>551</b>		
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 396	2 195	2 195	1 527	201	201	86	26		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	8 532	7 535	7 535	6 664	997	997	302	201		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	6 685	5 706	5 706	5 019	979	979	244	172		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 162	2 713	2 713	2 227	449	449	33	99		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 244	1 113	1 113	871	131	131	9	20		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	874	779	779	645	95	95	1	30		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	227	209	209	182	18	18	3	2		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	90	85	85	78	5	5	1	—		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	37	37	37	33	—	—	—	—		
\$300,000 or more -----	29	27	27	25	2	2	1	—		
Median (dollars) -----	41 600	41 200	41 200	41 300	43 900	43 900	37 400	44 900		
Mean (dollars) -----	48 800	48 800	48 800	49 100	48 800	48 800	39 100	50 600		
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>11 333</b>	<b>9 708</b>	<b>9 708</b>	<b>8 634</b>	<b>1 625</b>	<b>1 625</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>238</b>		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	259	257	257	261	266	266	265	260		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	333	333	333	38	13	13	—	261		
With meals included in rent -----	403	405	405	418	397	397	—	1		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	10 785	9 252	9 252	8 301	1 533	1 533	676	263		
No meals included in rent -----	495	416	416	295	79	79	24	15		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		lowa (pt.)	Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE	Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Woodbury County, IA)					Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA				
	Total		Sioux City city	Total			Tract 18	Tract 21.02	Tract 33	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5			
ANCESTRY																	
All persons.....	115 018	98 276	196 552	161 010	98 276	80 505	16 742	16 742	6 897	6 197	4 960	5 093	5 596	5 914	4 848	3 303	
Ancestry specified.....	106 455	91 232	196 552	161 010	91 232	74 778	15 223	15 223	6 463	5 788	4 610	4 549	5 278	5 594	4 671	3 177	
Multiple ancestry.....	55 721	47 816	91 232	74 778	47 816	38 312	7 905	7 905	3 626	3 075	2 527	2 155	2 568	2 939	2 237	1 429	
Single ancestry.....	50 734	43 416	98 320	80 505	43 416	36 466	7 318	7 318	2 837	2 713	2 083	2 394	2 710	2 655	2 434	1 748	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	8 563	7 044	196 552	161 010	7 044	5 727	1 519	1 519	434	409	350	544	318	320	177	126	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																	
Total ancestries reported.....	230 036	196 552	196 552	161 010	196 552	161 010	33 484	33 484	13 794	12 394	9 920	10 186	11 192	11 828	9 496	6 606	
Arab.....	493	493	493	478	493	478	11	11	29	63	7	26	19	50	37	9	
Austrian.....	227	218	218	153	218	153	4	4	—	—	—	13	19	53	9	—	
Belgian.....	107	107	107	100	107	100	3	3	47	—	—	—	6	24	6	—	
Canadian.....	1 733	1 367	1 367	1 068	1 367	1 068	366	366	38	29	121	69	96	78	104	83	
Czech.....	5 098	4 093	4 093	3 215	4 093	3 215	1 005	1 005	271	348	290	141	325	194	252	70	
Danish.....	6 153	5 243	5 243	4 242	5 243	4 242	890	890	345	414	409	328	214	286	279	168	
Dutch.....	14 087	12 326	12 326	9 654	12 326	9 654	1 761	1 761	797	844	728	395	661	796	846	423	
English.....	130	117	117	94	117	94	13	13	—	12	—	—	—	23	26	20	
French.....	7 730	6 752	6 752	5 716	6 752	5 716	978	978	365	443	359	415	393	433	240	235	
French (except Basque).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French Canadian.....	1 361	1 260	1 260	1 140	1 260	1 140	101	101	82	67	23	58	57	96	31	110	
German.....	54 337	46 422	46 422	36 383	46 422	36 383	7 915	7 915	3 421	2 986	2 447	2 490	3 015	2 740	2 085	1 776	
Greek.....	501	495	495	469	495	469	6	6	14	—	16	12	51	68	54	—	
Hungarian.....	136	102	102	92	102	92	34	34	15	—	5	—	35	—	11	—	
Irish.....	24 657	20 409	20 409	17 352	20 409	17 352	4 248	4 248	1 372	1 093	663	1 224	1 315	1 402	1 141	927	
Italian.....	1 673	1 513	1 513	1 362	1 513	1 362	160	160	47	131	40	114	97	125	83	50	
Lithuanian.....	457	428	428	379	428	379	29	29	94	16	45	43	23	23	27	364	
Lithuanian.....	457	428	428	379	428	379	29	29	94	16	45	43	23	23	27	364	
Norwegian.....	6 893	6 241	6 241	5 267	6 241	5 267	652	652	373	552	367	349	391	352	377	364	
Polish.....	1 921	1 734	1 734	1 569	1 734	1 569	187	187	337	78	80	103	108	71	99	51	
Portuguese.....	56	53	53	50	53	50	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	
Romanian.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian.....	1 060	1 041	1 041	956	1 041	956	19	19	145	62	65	9	39	72	180	13	
Scotch-Irish.....	2 274	2 007	2 007	1 653	2 007	1 653	267	267	188	104	75	94	96	117	108	69	
Scottish.....	679	1 468	1 468	1 201	1 468	1 201	211	211	72	79	74	26	82	109	174	43	
Slovak.....	279	247	247	209	247	209	32	32	20	16	27	21	22	26	34	5	
Subsaharan African.....	38	38	38	38	38	38	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish.....	7 496	6 486	6 486	5 548	6 486	5 548	1 010	1 010	459	566	317	402	465	507	435	232	
Swiss.....	350	270	270	229	270	229	80	80	35	39	—	8	15	27	6	14	
Ukrainian.....	22	22	22	14	22	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	
United States or American.....	2 575	2 310	2 310	1 820	2 310	1 820	265	265	159	183	162	101	165	15	113	58	
Welsh.....	769	686	686	598	686	598	83	83	57	25	39	—	—	82	99	29	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	17	15	15	6	15	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian.....	51	44	44	44	44	44	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
Other ancestries.....	83 714	70 793	70 793	58 222	70 793	58 222	12 921	12 921	4 859	4 189	3 473	3 688	3 384	3 862	2 782	1 790	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																	
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American.....	34	34	34	34	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran.....	34	34	34	34	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American.....	39	27	27	27	27	27	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	—	
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean.....	32	27	27	27	27	27	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	—	
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.													
		Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19
<b>ANCESTRY</b>															
All persons		2 531	2 342	3 998	2 424	1 759	3 842	2 817	2 009	4 216	2 492	2 025	-	6 897	3 157
Ancestry specified		2 258	2 124	3 784	2 227	1 626	3 523	2 547	1 816	3 938	2 314	1 737	-	6 463	2 982
Single ancestry		1 012	895	1 854	1 997	1 734	1 854	1 508	1 156	1 734	1 452	1 172	-	3 826	1 359
Multiple ancestry		1 246	1 229	1 930	1 230	802	1 669	1 039	660	2 204	862	565	-	2 837	1 623
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		273	218	214	197	133	319	270	193	278	178	288	-	434	175
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>															
Total ancestries reported		5 062	4 684	7 996	4 848	3 518	7 684	5 634	4 018	8 432	4 984	4 050	-	13 794	6 314
Arab		5	5	-	14	16	29	43	17	5	14	79	-	29	8
Austrian		4	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Belgian		-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9	-	-	-	47	-
Canadian		-	-	-	-	-	55	5	17	91	55	-	-	38	51
Czech		23	12	81	27	44	225	45	48	179	69	83	-	271	170
Danish		138	40	114	100	34	225	110	92	245	110	91	-	172	172
Dutch		109	88	234	92	113	243	165	92	245	166	171	-	797	469
English		314	204	476	368	214	416	271	146	596	166	7	-	797	469
Finnish		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
French (except Basque)		360	319	326	197	111	319	104	88	443	93	121	-	365	268
French Canadian		98	103	19	97	28	61	39	13	37	40	6	-	82	34
German		1 082	1 046	1 695	1 130	719	1 613	1 052	579	1 653	705	552	-	3 421	1 660
Greek		-	-	45	-	12	104	-	4	16	15	33	-	14	17
Hungarian		-	-	-	10	435	893	497	366	882	372	263	-	15	-
Irish		456	627	958	595	61	41	40	8	79	36	7	-	1 372	665
Italian		82	38	109	61	7	4	4	8	7	7	7	-	47	40
Lithuanian		-	-	-	-	70	138	123	110	210	72	57	-	94	24
Norwegian		139	136	141	181	70	103	30	28	50	9	17	-	373	266
Polish		50	53	40	37	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	57
Portuguese		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanian		-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian		39	80	19	48	14	39	50	30	10	9	5	-	145	6
Scottish		46	19	100	85	48	66	35	14	149	44	40	-	188	43
Scottish-Irish		20	26	51	14	26	37	52	35	98	24	21	-	72	32
Slovak		-	16	19	5	9	7	-	-	9	-	-	-	20	-
Slovenian		-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	18	35	-	5	-
Subsaharan African		-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish		146	210	311	117	64	246	136	80	233	77	35	-	459	320
Swiss		7	10	-	-	5	6	6	-	-	40	-	-	35	-
Ukrainian		-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States or American		93	130	93	29	6	156	44	26	115	83	-	-	159	50
Welsh		71	6	40	25	6	19	-	-	21	-	6	-	57	18
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ancestries		1 747	1 497	3 059	1 557	1 380	2 863	2 822	2 253	3 197	2 907	2 410	-	4 859	1 839
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-
Central American		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran		-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American		-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian		-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.				Remainder of Woodbury County, IA					Dakota County, NE				
	Tract 20	Tract 21.01	Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
ANCESTRY	5 573	3 578	6 091	—	—	106	4 543	4 016	4 960	4 146	4 570	5 026	3 904	3 242
	5 121	3 367	5 682	—	—	106	4 362	3 629	4 610	3 747	4 117	4 687	3 333	3 086
	2 813	1 718	3 010	—	—	65	2 847	1 901	2 527	2 164	2 203	2 480	1 820	1 675
	2 308	1 649	2 672	—	—	41	1 515	1 728	2 083	1 583	1 914	2 480	1 513	1 411
	452	211	409	—	—	—	181	387	350	399	453	339	571	156
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported														
Arab	11 146	7 156	12 182	—	—	212	9 086	8 032	9 920	8 292	9 140	10 052	7 808	6 484
Austrian	15	4	63	—	—	—	16	8	7	41	—	7	—	4
Belgian	18	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	74	—	5	—	—	3	—
Czech	71	39	29	—	—	—	2	—	121	73	67	123	106	70
Danish	126	243	348	—	—	—	148	223	290	217	223	249	148	385
Dutch	345	226	401	—	—	13	220	215	409	160	215	294	240	141
English	589	692	844	—	—	—	626	532	728	586	427	666	349	319
Finnish	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	7	—	6
French (except Basque)	249	211	426	—	—	17	155	160	359	345	303	252	227	196
French Canadian	46	18	67	—	—	—	28	35	23	34	28	38	14	21
German	2 777	1 660	2 933	—	—	53	3 092	2 436	2 447	2 011	1 890	2 793	1 439	1 793
Greek	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	—	—	6	—
Hungarian	—	16	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	20	10	—	—
Irish	1 267	624	1 069	—	—	24	843	765	663	762	1 220	1 345	822	861
Italian	87	7	131	—	—	—	6	67	40	38	85	45	21	9
Lithuanian	28	86	16	—	—	—	—	—	45	14	18	18	11	17
Norwegian	498	327	543	—	—	9	147	133	367	318	130	263	152	107
Polish	151	42	78	—	—	—	17	11	80	57	69	64	29	25
Portuguese	15	9	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Romanian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	64	23	62	—	—	—	1	19	65	—	7	5	—	7
Scotch-Irish	67	121	104	—	—	—	106	90	75	83	84	78	70	35
Scottish	73	107	79	—	—	—	68	53	74	72	43	83	44	41
Slovak	—	—	16	—	—	—	5	—	27	6	6	22	4	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	10	—	—	—	—	10	128	229	317	254	268	296	197	249
Swiss	276	241	556	—	—	—	28	4	—	9	6	40	14	20
Ukrainian	6	5	39	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
United States or American	143	58	183	—	—	—	94	136	162	98	74	44	36	111
Welsh	40	54	25	—	—	—	8	16	39	25	51	21	4	7
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	2	—
Yugoslavian	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Other ancestries	4 012	2 211	4 103	—	—	86	3 264	2 720	3 473	3 028	3 850	3 239	3 793	2 039
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Woodbury County, IA						
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Oakota County, NE	Tract 18	Tract 21.02	Tract 33
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>115 018</b>	<b>98 276</b>	<b>98 276</b>	<b>80 505</b>	<b>16 742</b>	<b>16 742</b>	<b>6 897</b>	<b>6 197</b>	<b>4 960</b>
Native	111 453	95 598	95 598	77 997	15 855	15 855	6 802	6 038	4 886
Foreign born	3 565	2 678	2 678	2 508	887	887	95	159	74
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	640	499	499	470	141	141	24	17	15
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	<b>106 195</b>	<b>90 867</b>	<b>90 867</b>	<b>74 330</b>	<b>15 328</b>	<b>15 328</b>	<b>6 438</b>	<b>5 695</b>	<b>4 610</b>
In linguistically isolated households	1 672	1 200	1 200	1 096	472	472	24	43	79
Speak a language other than English	6 162	4 733	4 733	4 268	1 429	1 429	376	212	209
Do not speak English "very well"	2 824	2 119	2 119	1 930	705	705	134	101	95
Speak Spanish	2 889	1 888	1 888	1 762	1 001	1 001	207	57	49
Do not speak English "very well"	1 421	896	896	831	525	525	65	30	16
Linguistically isolated	761	411	411	390	350	350	—	21	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	1 186	965	965	855	221	221	—	44	104
Do not speak English "very well"	875	740	740	664	135	135	—	39	73
Linguistically isolated	698	587	587	514	111	111	—	22	73
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>30 460</b>	<b>26 130</b>	<b>26 130</b>	<b>21 128</b>	<b>4 330</b>	<b>4 330</b>	<b>1 865</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>1 605</b>
Preprimary school	2 534	2 191	2 191	1 772	343	343	88	85	121
Public school	1 571	1 341	1 341	1 061	230	230	58	71	74
Elementary or high school	21 713	18 424	18 424	14 626	3 289	3 289	1 078	1 292	1 234
Public school	18 635	15 756	15 756	12 161	2 879	2 879	863	1 193	1 141
College	6 213	5 515	5 515	4 730	698	698	374	374	250
Public college	3 606	2 995	2 995	2 513	611	611	287	233	154
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b>	<b>71 461</b>	<b>61 309</b>	<b>61 309</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>10 152</b>	<b>10 152</b>	<b>4 256</b>	<b>3 826</b>	<b>3 006</b>
Less than 9th grade	6 472	5 308	5 308	4 278	1 164	1 164	313	136	215
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 345	7 962	7 962	6 773	1 383	1 383	564	191	277
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27 395	23 182	23 182	18 213	4 213	4 213	1 875	1 321	1 191
Some college, no degree	12 089	10 458	10 458	8 503	1 631	1 631	728	771	588
Associate degree	4 752	4 179	4 179	3 465	573	573	334	468	235
Bachelor's degree	8 022	7 249	7 249	6 180	773	773	301	681	344
Graduate or professional degree	3 386	2 971	2 971	2 588	415	415	141	258	156
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.9	78.4	78.4	77.9	74.9	74.9	79.4	91.5	83.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.0	16.7	16.7	17.5	11.7	11.7	10.4	24.5	16.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	377	364	364	379	460	460	192	265	285
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 681	1 666	1 666	1 610	1 764	1 764	1 127	1 599	1 881
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 225	2 224	2 224	2 162	2 230	2 230	2 199	2 109	2 355
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	<b>106 195</b>	<b>90 867</b>	<b>90 867</b>	<b>74 330</b>	<b>15 328</b>	<b>15 328</b>	<b>6 438</b>	<b>5 695</b>	<b>4 610</b>
Some house	58 124	50 454	50 454	40 031	7 670	7 670	3 271	3 324	2 411
Different house in United States	46 847	39 461	39 461	33 369	7 386	7 386	3 167	2 320	2 193
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	21 065	20 353	20 353	19 246	712	712	1 745	1 253	693
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 675	5 279	5 279	2 416	4 396	4 396	313	226	663
Different MSA/PMSA	7 231	6 264	6 264	5 604	967	967	423	447	294
Not in an MSA/PMSA	8 876	7 565	7 565	6 103	1 311	1 311	686	394	543
Abroad	1 224	952	952	930	272	272	—	51	6
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	94 197	83 277	83 277	80 505	10 920	10 920	6 897	6 091	2 772
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	72 382	63 554	63 554	61 344	8 828	8 828	5 201	5 425	2 210
Rural population	20 821	14 999	14 999	—	5 822	5 822	—	106	2 188
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	10 181	6 908	6 908	—	3 273	3 273	—	—	388
On farms	3 669	2 930	2 930	—	739	739	—	—	295
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>53 759</b>	<b>45 725</b>	<b>45 725</b>	<b>37 548</b>	<b>8 034</b>	<b>8 034</b>	<b>3 404</b>	<b>3 247</b>	<b>2 580</b>
Car, truck, or van	48 940	41 493	41 493	34 613	7 447	7 447	3 050	3 110	2 399
Drive alone	41 893	35 670	35 670	29 699	6 223	6 223	2 749	2 929	2 128
Carpooled	7 047	5 823	5 823	4 914	1 224	1 224	305	181	271
Public transportation (including taxicab)	587	575	575	561	12	12	57	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	475	463	463	449	12	12	47	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	1 999	1 838	1 838	1 410	161	161	219	57	52
Other means	370	252	252	211	118	118	14	15	7
Worked at home	1 863	1 567	1 567	753	296	296	56	65	122
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.03	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	15.5	15.5	14.8	13.4	13.4	14.2	14.6	14.5
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 722	3 009	3 009	2 479	713	713	272	132	142
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	8 469	7 227	7 227	5 792	1 242	1 242	497	407	379
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	17 218	14 775	14 775	12 045	2 443	2 443	1 046	1 336	955
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 174	6 158	6 158	5 190	1 016	1 016	524	452	408
All other times	15 313	12 989	12 989	11 289	2 324	2 324	1 005	855	574
<b>Worked in MSA of residence</b>	<b>50 623</b>	<b>43 087</b>	<b>43 087</b>	<b>35 610</b>	<b>7 536</b>	<b>7 536</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>3 059</b>	<b>2 471</b>
Sioux City city, IA	37 152	34 325	34 325	31 006	2 827	2 827	2 945	2 766	1 598
Sergeant Bluff city, IA	1 839	1 666	1 666	990	173	173	66	53	431
Merville city, IA	256	253	253	17	3	3	—	—	12
Correctionville city, IA	179	179	179	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Woodbury County, IA	3 215	3 158	3 158	520	57	57	83	68	248
South Sioux City city, NE	3 719	1 361	1 361	1 207	2 358	2 358	109	75	85
Dakota City city, NE	2 825	1 588	1 588	1 406	1 237	1 237	56	82	81
Homer village, NE	98	—	—	—	98	98	—	—	—
Remainder of Dakota County, NE	1 340	557	557	464	783	783	30	15	16
<b>Worked outside MSA of residence</b>	<b>3 136</b>	<b>2 638</b>	<b>2 638</b>	<b>1 938</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>109</b>
Onawa city, IA	70	70	70	6	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Monona County, IA	136	136	136	34	—	—	—	—	—
Le Mars city, IA	141	139	139	131	2	2	13	7	—
Remainder of Plymouth County, IA	289	255	255	177	34	34	10	—	14
Ponca city, NE	16	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—
Remainder of Dixon County, NE	120	20	20	14	100	100	—	—	—
Thurston County, NE	164	66	66	58	98	98	—	8	—
Union County, SD	959	877	877	787	82	82	44	52	45
Cherokee County, IA	97	97	97	17	—	—	—	6	—
Ida County, IA	153	153	153	34	—	—	8	—	—
Sioux County, IA	40	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	951	785	785	640	166	166	36	115	50



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons .....	5 093	5 596	5 914	4 848	3 303	2 531	2 342	3 998	2 424
Native .....	4 948	5 502	5 744	4 791	3 274	2 521	2 342	3 888	2 381
Foreign born .....	145	94	170	57	29	10	—	110	43
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households .....	21	8	—	13	5	—	—	12	—
Persons 5 years and over .....	4 617	5 218	5 488	4 527	3 122	2 392	2 118	3 702	2 228
In linguistically isolated households .....	47	8	—	31	10	—	—	45	—
Speak a language other than English .....	192	210	191	106	64	57	37	263	42
Do not speak English "very well" .....	98	41	34	40	23	31	—	117	7
Speak Spanish .....	74	60	36	19	41	15	26	80	9
Do not speak English "very well" .....	27	—	7	6	14	10	—	53	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	23	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	73	—	55	5	—	—	—	54	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	66	—	10	—	—	—	—	39	—
Linguistically isolated .....	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	1 224	1 382	1 668	1 360	1 211	533	538	1 074	572
Preprimary school .....	105	159	164	175	59	50	26	96	57
Public school .....	67	80	72	83	48	50	22	64	32
Elementary or high school .....	966	1 020	1 100	937	528	443	422	768	368
Public school .....	865	774	751	777	427	337	327	666	226
College .....	153	203	404	248	624	40	90	210	147
Public college .....	106	145	205	125	97	22	65	142	99
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over .....	3 100	3 685	3 912	3 160	1 891	1 620	1 457	2 453	1 634
Less than 9th grade .....	417	419	92	86	128	260	91	329	80
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	800	511	229	181	190	387	274	367	106
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	1 219	1 236	952	670	821	680	686	1 024	522
Some college, no degree .....	336	598	794	716	319	169	251	359	265
Associate degree .....	221	228	318	248	120	87	62	152	149
Bachelor's degree .....	107	468	1 070	865	170	22	59	154	340
Graduate or professional degree .....	—	225	457	394	143	15	34	68	172
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	60.7	74.8	91.8	91.6	83.2	60.1	74.9	71.6	88.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	3.5	18.8	39.0	39.8	16.6	2.3	6.4	9.1	31.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	694	230	310	87	79	288	534	333	404
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	2 024	1 486	1 028	1 486	1 660	1 636	1 943	1 941	1 292
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 287	2 091	1 951	2 245	2 113	2 147	2 339	2 050	2 054
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over .....	4 617	5 218	5 488	4 527	3 122	2 392	2 118	3 702	2 228
Some house .....	2 867	2 765	3 039	2 909	1 752	1 316	1 264	2 011	1 372
Different house in United States .....	1 728	2 453	2 424	1 598	1 361	1 076	848	1 667	856
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	1 086	1 521	1 215	802	601	768	631	1 120	544
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	185	121	163	130	93	72	36	18	41
Different MSA/PMSA .....	186	410	442	321	233	79	103	284	140
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	271	401	604	345	434	157	78	245	131
Abroad .....	22	—	25	20	9	—	6	24	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population .....	5 093	5 596	5 914	4 848	3 303	2 531	2 342	3 998	2 424
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	4 329	4 441	4 956	3 951	2 031	2 323	1 742	3 100	2 092
Rural population .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over .....	2 279	2 663	3 095	2 168	1 632	1 221	1 139	1 713	1 178
Car, truck, or van .....	2 157	2 539	2 937	2 068	1 337	1 185	1 061	1 633	1 042
Drove alone .....	1 963	2 223	2 648	1 898	1 183	932	949	1 300	921
Carpooled .....	194	316	289	170	154	253	112	333	121
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	27	16	21	14	5	15	18	29	31
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	20	16	10	14	5	15	18	29	31
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	47	84	40	52	221	—	23	25	71
Other means .....	19	9	28	—	11	—	14	7	3
Worked at home .....	29	15	69	34	58	21	23	19	31
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.13	1.06	1.13	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	16.0	17.4	14.7	12.9	13.3	15.8	17.0	14.8	14.4
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	192	220	94	42	126	163	48	219	29
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	468	428	444	194	239	180	169	249	138
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	631	957	1 252	823	399	397	344	446	475
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	262	406	597	520	166	116	131	224	225
All other times .....	697	637	639	555	644	344	424	556	280
Worked in MSA of residence .....	2 152	2 428	2 986	2 105	1 534	1 079	1 084	1 623	1 115
Sioux City city, IA .....	1 857	2 174	2 765	1 918	1 352	898	890	1 410	973
Sergeant Bluff city, IA .....	22	113	50	47	41	24	28	27	71
Merville city, IA .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Correctionville city, IA .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Woodbury County, IA .....	65	—	7	16	5	19	28	47	—
South Sioux City city, NE .....	106	62	82	83	77	88	87	36	53
Dokoto City city, NE .....	54	52	74	36	28	38	31	76	13
Homer village, NE .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Dokoto County, NE .....	48	27	8	5	31	12	11	27	5
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	127	235	109	63	98	142	55	90	63
Onowa city, IA .....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Monona County, IA .....	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Le Mars city, IA .....	11	28	—	—	7	—	6	6	4
Remainder of Plymouth County, IA .....	6	40	25	28	11	—	7	13	15
Panca city, NE .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Dixon County, NE .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurston County, NE .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	6
Union County, SD .....	62	26	50	13	55	130	27	36	11
Cherokee County, IA .....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Ida County, IA .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sioux County, IA .....	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	6
Worked elsewhere .....	48	111	28	16	18	—	8	28	21

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.							
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	1 759	3 842	2 817	2 009	4 216	2 492	2 025		
Native	1 677	3 716	2 568	1 624	4 105	2 351	1 645		
Foreign born	82	126	249	385	111	141	380		
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	27	19	63	83	33	33	81		
Persons 5 years and over	1 625	3 526	2 492	1 837	3 825	2 215	1 914		
In linguistically isolated households	46	57	163	233	51	80	182		
Speak a language other than English	192	207	258	513	284	352	420		
Do not speak English "very well"	115	77	176	309	76	124	290		
Speak Spanish	109	81	155	204	132	156	148		
Do not speak English "very well"	69	52	105	109	17	85	98		
Linguistically isolated	29	32	80	82	—	66	12		
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	34	31	82	211	11	35	200		
Do not speak English "very well"	23	25	62	172	11	17	185		
Linguistically isolated	—	25	74	139	11	—	170		
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	496	993	723	536	1 115	583	312		
Preprimary school	36	79	77	46	123	45	5		
Public school	24	61	62	17	91	40	—		
Elementary or high school	351	756	553	362	828	468	223		
Public school	263	575	513	281	721	435	218		
College	109	158	93	128	164	70	84		
Public college	49	112	57	82	118	31	72		
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	1 023	2 353	1 609	958	2 460	1 383	1 448		
Less than 9th grade	43	145	248	174	253	237	320		
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	105	417	372	119	546	337	307		
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	394	868	552	324	1 069	504	445		
Some college, no degree	213	451	219	123	327	165	199		
Associate degree	88	154	73	74	111	52	48		
Bachelor's degree	133	223	72	131	127	77	63		
Graduate or professional degree	47	95	73	13	27	11	66		
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.5	76.1	61.5	69.4	67.5	58.5	56.7		
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.6	13.5	9.0	15.0	6.3	6.4	8.9		
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	168	517	586	539	717	1 084	656		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 406	1 226	2 297	1 747	2 247	2 368	2 084		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 410	2 671	1 626	2 480	2 652	1 729	1 909		
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	1 625	3 526	2 492	1 837	3 825	2 215	1 914		
Same house	642	1 972	908	478	2 180	1 029	610		
Different house in United States	963	1 510	1 473	1 135	1 592	1 159	1 057		
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	380	1 007	935	545	1 101	646	597		
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	77	127	73	25	185	22	38		
Different MSA/PMSA	280	199	187	357	158	238	291		
Not in on MSA/PMSA	226	177	278	208	148	253	131		
Abroad	20	44	111	224	53	27	247		
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	1 759	3 842	2 817	2 009	4 216	2 492	2 025		
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	900	3 051	1 570	492	3 779	1 527	358		
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	837	1 779	1 166	847	1 719	753	685		
Car, truck, or van	702	1 714	1 046	704	1 576	628	480		
Drove alone	563	1 442	751	422	1 220	442	326		
Carpooled	139	272	295	282	356	186	154		
Public transportation (including taxicab)	32	25	46	67	69	25	7		
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	28	19	42	48	49	14	—		
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Walked	74	20	21	52	46	74	155		
Other means	17	—	19	8	6	5	12		
Worked at home	12	20	34	16	22	21	31		
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.10	1.18	1.32	1.14	1.20	1.23		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.0	15.0	13.3		
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	55	150	110	50	165	63	44		
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	128	327	260	106	361	103	81		
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	186	517	255	163	372	192	139		
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	108	200	104	95	175	84	63		
All other times	348	565	403	417	624	290	327		
Worked in MSA of residence	777	1 694	1 124	798	1 599	731	670		
Sioux City city, IA	660	1 457	898	558	1 365	600	468		
Sergeant Bluff city, IA	12	88	63	32	30	15	25		
Merville city, IA	—	—	—	—	—	8	—		
Correctionville city, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Remainder of Woodbury County, IA	19	20	—	—	13	8	—		
South Sioux City city, NE	9	27	41	22	85	31	19		
Dakota City city, NE	61	77	122	157	94	69	72		
Hamer village, NE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Remainder of Dakota County, NE	16	25	—	29	12	—	86		
Worked outside MSA of residence	60	85	42	49	120	22	15		
Onawa city, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Remainder of Manana County, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Le Mars city, IA	4	4	7	14	6	6	—		
Remainder of Plymouth County, IA	7	5	—	—	—	—	—		
Panora city, NE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Remainder of Olin County, NE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Thurston County, NE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Union County, SD	11	44	13	7	76	12	6		
Cherokee County, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ida County, IA	6	—	7	—	—	—	—		
Sioux County, IA	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Worked elsewhere	26	32	15	12	34	4	9		



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.						Remainder of Woodbury County, IA	
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21.01	Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21.02 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>6 897</b>	<b>3 157</b>	<b>5 573</b>	<b>3 578</b>	<b>6 091</b>	—	—	<b>106</b>
Native .....	6 802	3 110	5 496	3 559	5 953	—	—	85
Foreign born .....	95	47	77	19	138	—	—	21
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households .....	24	8	33	—	7	—	—	10
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>6 438</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>3 381</b>	<b>5 598</b>	—	—	<b>97</b>
In linguistically isolated households .....	24	28	69	—	22	—	—	21
Speak a language other than English .....	376	97	168	48	191	—	—	21
Do not speak English "very well" .....	134	50	92	16	80	—	—	21
Speak Spanish .....	207	36	106	32	36	—	—	21
Do not speak English "very well" .....	65	36	59	10	9	—	—	21
Linguistically isolated .....	—	28	33	—	—	—	—	21
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	—	6	9	5	44	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	6	9	—	39	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	9	—	22	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>1 865</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1 423</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 834</b>	—	—	<b>21</b>
Preprimary school .....	88	43	93	57	189	—	—	—
Public school .....	58	32	47	40	71	—	—	—
Elementary or high school .....	1 078	542	911	710	1 292	—	—	—
Public school .....	863	499	815	635	1 193	—	—	—
College .....	699	177	419	157	353	—	—	21
Public college .....	287	132	230	114	223	—	—	10
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>4 256</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>3 339</b>	<b>2 420</b>	<b>3 778</b>	—	—	<b>48</b>
Less than 9th grade .....	313	85	233	189	136	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	564	271	341	158	191	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	1 875	961	1 429	674	1 308	—	—	13
Some college, no degree .....	728	343	675	494	759	—	—	12
Associate degree .....	334	138	180	160	468	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree .....	301	197	409	534	658	—	—	23
Graduate or professional degree .....	141	66	72	211	258	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	79.4	82.7	82.8	85.7	91.3	—	—	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	10.4	12.8	14.4	30.8	24.2	—	—	47.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	192	337	479	—	263	—	—	290
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 127	1 198	1 451	1 828	1 599	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 199	2 130	2 088	2 142	2 109	—	—	—
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>6 438</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>3 381</b>	<b>5 598</b>	—	—	<b>97</b>
Some house .....	3 271	1 685	2 624	2 072	3 265	—	—	59
Different house in United States .....	3 167	1 216	2 495	1 309	2 282	—	—	38
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	1 745	675	1 323	759	1 245	—	—	8
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	313	94	286	100	217	—	—	9
Different MSA/PMSA .....	423	180	442	215	436	—	—	11
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	686	267	444	235	384	—	—	10
Abroad .....	—	34	13	—	51	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population .....	6 897	3 157	5 573	3 578	6 091	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	5 201	2 725	4 102	3 249	5 425	—	—	—
Rural population .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>3 400</b>	<b>1 606</b>	<b>2 715</b>	<b>1 759</b>	<b>3 194</b>	—	—	<b>53</b>
Car, truck, or van .....	3 054	1 487	2 555	1 639	3 069	—	—	41
Drove alone .....	2 749	1 286	2 151	1 442	2 888	—	—	41
Carpooled .....	305	201	404	197	181	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	57	28	19	10	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	47	22	12	10	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	219	15	66	60	45	—	—	12
Other means .....	14	8	12	4	15	—	—	—
Worked at home .....	56	68	63	46	65	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.03	—	—	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	14.2	14.3	14.2	13.1	14.7	—	—	9.2
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. .....	272	50	195	70	122	—	—	10
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. .....	497	259	464	290	407	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. .....	1 046	505	953	675	1 318	—	—	18
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. .....	524	199	272	267	452	—	—	—
All other times .....	1 005	525	768	411	830	—	—	25
Worked in MSA of residence .....	3 289	1 524	2 566	1 726	3 006	—	—	53
Sioux City city, IA .....	2 945	1 306	2 262	1 527	2 723	—	—	43
Sergeant Bluff city, IA .....	66	41	94	48	53	—	—	—
Moville city, IA .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Correctionville city, IA .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Woodbury County, IA .....	83	43	53	26	68	—	—	—
South Sioux City city, NE .....	109	56	33	26	75	—	—	—
Dakota City city, NE .....	56	55	96	73	72	—	—	10
Homer village, NE .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Dakota County, NE .....	30	23	28	26	15	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	111	82	149	33	188	—	—	—
Onawa city, IA .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Monona County, IA .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Le Mars city, IA .....	13	—	6	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Plymouth County, IA .....	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Ponca city, NE .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Dixon County, NE .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Thurston County, NE .....	—	—	10	9	8	—	—	—
Union County, SD .....	44	23	89	—	52	—	—	—
Cherokee County, IA .....	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—
Ido County, IA .....	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Sioux County, IA .....	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere .....	36	47	15	17	115	—	—	—



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Woodbury County, IA—Con.				Dakota County, NE			
	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	4 543	4 016	4 960	4 146	4 570	5 026	3 904	3 242
Native	4 529	3 981	4 886	4 120	4 283	4 859	3 482	3 231
Foreign born	14	35	74	26	287	167	422	11
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	4	—	15	—	47	20	74	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 260	3 730	4 610	3 840	4 171	4 633	3 518	3 006
In linguistically isolated households	4	—	79	—	166	64	242	—
Speak a language other than English	71	97	209	67	461	307	601	60
Do not speak English "very well"	29	33	95	11	204	125	353	23
Speak Spanish	4	34	49	18	410	180	374	37
Do not speak English "very well"	4	20	16	4	197	107	208	13
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	166	52	132	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	104	6	—	47	174	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	73	3	—	12	123	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	73	—	—	12	99	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 108	1 152	1 605	1 116	1 102	1 392	1 011	825
Preprimary school	123	74	121	101	76	117	102	48
Public school	92	41	74	73	50	47	86	47
Elementary or high school	821	900	1 234	843	852	983	779	675
Public school	766	881	1 141	807	768	763	712	636
College	164	178	250	172	174	292	102	102
Public college	127	101	154	90	154	262	115	80
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	3 030	2 494	3 006	2 731	2 692	3 192	2 234	2 034
Less than 9th grade	432	148	215	235	380	268	290	226
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	366	241	277	305	535	257	397	194
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 253	1 252	1 191	1 260	1 020	1 304	899	990
Some college, no degree	516	364	588	475	383	638	352	258
Associate degree	148	173	235	158	118	205	116	134
Bachelor's degree	257	208	344	237	169	328	133	143
Graduate or professional degree	58	108	156	61	87	192	47	89
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.7	84.4	83.6	80.2	66.0	83.6	69.2	79.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.4	12.7	16.6	10.9	9.5	16.3	8.1	11.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	398	282	285	119	453	244	798	352
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 952	1 930	1 881	1 994	1 809	1 526	1 915	1 882
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 541	2 671	2 355	2 480	2 018	2 220	2 231	2 539
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	4 260	3 730	4 610	3 840	4 171	4 633	3 518	3 006
Same house	2 973	2 431	2 411	2 549	1 961	2 574	1 293	1 842
Different house in United States	1 287	1 293	2 193	1 281	2 126	2 048	2 062	1 150
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	62	207	693	137	266	156	211	79
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	837	626	663	728	1 068	1 316	1 298	714
Different MSA/PMSA	76	128	294	151	431	228	225	83
Not in an MSA/PMSA	312	332	543	265	361	348	328	274
Abroad	—	6	6	10	84	11	163	14
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	—	—	2 772	—	4 570	5 026	1 324	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	2 210	—	3 575	4 139	1 114	—
Rural population	4 543	4 016	2 188	4 146	—	—	2 580	3 242
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 330	2 048	388	2 142	—	—	1 972	1 301
On farms	1 175	846	295	614	—	—	52	687
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	1 927	1 808	2 580	1 809	2 109	2 475	1 932	1 518
Car, truck, or van	1 400	1 557	2 399	1 483	1 985	2 315	1 827	1 320
Drove alone	1 216	1 278	2 128	1 308	1 611	1 992	1 453	1 167
Carpooled	184	279	271	175	374	323	374	153
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2	2	—	10	12	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	2	2	—	10	12	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	170	97	52	97	34	42	47	38
Other means	23	5	7	6	19	51	22	26
Worked at home	332	147	122	213	59	67	36	134
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.11	1.06	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.13	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.8	22.2	14.5	21.4	11.6	12.5	12.5	19.1
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	106	123	142	149	172	181	242	118
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	309	355	379	392	349	357	326	210
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	586	629	955	542	650	759	481	553
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	234	192	408	134	254	438	159	165
All other times	360	362	574	379	625	673	688	338
Worked in MSA of residence	1 592	1 703	2 471	1 658	2 023	2 316	1 857	1 340
Sioux City city, IA	262	819	1 598	597	890	913	609	415
Sergeant Bluff city, IA	27	89	431	129	44	65	37	27
Menville city, IA	10	204	12	10	—	—	3	—
Corringtonville city, IA	172	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Woodbury County, IA	1 093	476	248	821	17	19	5	16
South Sioux City city, NE	10	32	85	27	683	980	460	235
Dakota City city, NE	7	51	81	33	310	218	534	175
Homer village, NE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
Remainder of Dakota County, NE	11	32	16	34	79	121	209	374
Worked outside MSA of residence	335	105	109	151	86	159	75	178
Onawa city, IA	29	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Monona County, IA	60	2	—	40	—	—	—	—
Le Mars city, IA	6	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Remainder of Plymouth County, IA	27	35	14	2	—	13	9	12
Panama city, NE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Remainder of Dixon County, NE	—	6	—	—	7	6	5	82
Thurston County, NE	—	8	—	—	14	20	4	60
Union County, SD	2	11	45	32	47	15	19	1
Cherokee County, IA	68	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ido County, IA	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sioux County, IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	24	29	50	42	18	94	36	18

**Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA					Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Woodbury County, IA			
	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Oakata County, NE	Tract 18	Tract 21.02	Tract 33
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over -----	85 641	73 546	73 546	60 522	12 095	12 095	5 379	4 499	3 492
In labor force -----	57 492	48 985	48 985	40 428	8 507	8 507	3 636	3 379	2 702
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	67.1	66.6	66.6	66.8	70.3	70.3	67.6	75.1	77.4
Civilian labor force -----	57 313	48 825	48 825	40 288	8 488	8 488	3 626	3 339	2 689
Employed -----	54 471	46 324	46 324	38 030	8 147	8 147	3 449	3 278	2 619
Unemployed -----	2 842	2 501	2 501	2 258	341	341	177	61	70
Percent of civilian labor force -----	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.6	4.0	4.0	4.9	1.8	2.6
Not in labor force -----	28 149	24 561	24 561	20 094	3 588	3 588	1 743	1 120	790
Institutionalized persons -----	1 064	801	801	737	263	263	184	—	64
Enrolled in school -----	3 431	3 035	3 035	2 400	396	396	241	141	109
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	13 407	11 912	11 912	9 756	1 495	1 495	875	526	275
Females 16 years and over -----	45 164	38 932	38 932	32 246	6 232	6 232	2 946	2 555	1 786
In labor force -----	26 371	22 440	22 440	18 748	3 931	3 931	1 771	1 595	1 240
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	58.4	57.6	57.6	58.1	63.1	63.1	60.1	67.7	69.4
Civilian labor force -----	26 341	22 416	22 416	18 726	3 925	3 925	1 771	1 573	1 240
Employed -----	25 194	21 454	21 454	17 873	3 740	3 740	1 711	1 547	1 203
Unemployed -----	1 147	962	962	853	185	185	60	26	37
Percent of civilian labor force -----	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	3.4	1.7	3.0
With own children under 6 years -----	7 395	6 197	6 197	5 070	1 198	1 198	374	460	372
In labor force -----	5 185	4 308	4 308	3 500	877	877	274	365	301
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	8 006	6 770	6 770	5 298	1 236	1 236	354	538	432
In labor force -----	6 583	5 529	5 529	4 333	1 054	1 054	284	490	395
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	10 455	8 768	8 768	7 220	1 687	1 687	571	606	453
All parents present in household in labor force -----	7 132	5 919	5 919	4 858	1 213	1 213	407	495	351
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	20 515	17 341	17 341	13 728	3 174	3 174	1 021	1 197	1 107
All parents present in household in labor force -----	15 556	13 152	13 152	10 440	2 404	2 404	859	1 063	959
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	6 669	5 809	5 809	4 776	860	860	443	347	322
Nat enralled in school -----	1 604	1 329	1 329	1 201	275	275	85	27	48
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	550	493	493	459	57	57	19	13	15
Not high school graduate -----	734	619	619	575	115	115	33	13	22
Employed -----	342	271	271	251	71	71	20	—	10
Unemployed -----	102	102	102	102	—	—	7	—	—
Not in labor force -----	290	246	246	222	44	44	6	13	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	54 471	46 324	46 324	38 030	8 147	8 147	3 449	3 278	2 619
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	5 156	4 464	4 464	3 780	692	692	277	429	256
Professional specialty occupations -----	6 530	5 880	5 880	4 910	650	650	377	484	365
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 728	1 530	1 530	1 345	198	198	124	146	77
Sales occupations -----	7 182	6 269	6 269	5 347	913	913	571	762	351
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	8 245	6 890	6 890	5 764	1 355	1 355	564	566	406
Private household occupations -----	178	163	163	152	15	15	20	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	736	654	654	540	82	82	45	49	59
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	7 347	6 322	6 322	5 350	1 025	1 025	464	215	341
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 620	1 315	1 315	310	305	305	35	19	88
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	7 081	5 712	5 712	4 731	1 369	1 369	311	241	335
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	3 238	2 669	2 669	2 201	569	569	208	88	111
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 474	2 123	2 123	1 645	351	351	234	112	86
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 956	2 333	2 333	1 955	623	623	219	167	144
Construction -----	2 646	2 186	2 186	1 666	460	460	110	110	166
Manufacturing -----	10 625	8 480	8 480	7 207	2 145	2 145	600	509	373
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	4 485	3 877	3 877	3 139	608	608	306	274	271
Wholesale and retail trade -----	13 512	11 572	11 572	9 771	1 940	1 940	887	1 013	651
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	2 914	2 438	2 438	2 118	476	476	221	341	99
Business and repair services -----	1 836	1 585	1 585	1 314	251	251	188	60	97
Professional and related services -----	12 867	11 404	11 404	9 666	1 463	1 463	812	728	593
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	54 471	46 324	46 324	38 030	8 147	8 147	3 449	3 278	2 619
Private wage and salary workers -----	44 367	37 647	37 647	31 773	6 720	6 720	2 960	2 683	1 994
Government workers -----	5 709	5 010	5 010	3 986	699	699	290	417	358
Local government workers -----	3 256	2 846	2 846	2 304	410	410	100	242	188
Self-employed workers -----	4 188	3 481	3 481	2 189	707	707	191	178	235
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	62 093	52 883	52 883	43 413	9 210	9 210	3 989	3 630	2 811
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	46 765	39 427	39 427	32 247	7 338	7 338	2 844	2 715	2 138
50 to 52 weeks -----	34 372	28 900	28 900	23 547	5 472	5 472	2 111	2 085	1 696
40 to 49 weeks -----	4 932	4 207	4 207	3 559	725	725	253	374	194
27 to 39 weeks -----	2 637	2 260	2 260	1 840	377	377	181	107	122
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	8 115	7 148	7 148	5 993	967	967	690	522	395
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	68 756	58 697	58 697	48 357	10 059	10 059	4 128	3 853	3 021
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	2 617	2 229	2 229	1 875	388	388	110	67	142
With a mobility limitation -----	1 225	1 027	1 027	884	198	198	59	8	43
In labor force -----	295	256	256	196	39	39	19	—	29
With a self-care limitation -----	1 909	1 624	1 624	1 345	285	285	79	59	106
With a work disability -----	6 159	5 184	5 184	4 468	975	975	357	204	234
In labor force -----	2 700	2 298	2 298	1 942	402	402	137	115	160
Prevented from working -----	2 923	2 423	2 423	2 142	500	500	174	52	49
Na work disability -----	62 597	53 513	53 513	43 889	9 084	9 084	3 771	3 649	2 787
In labor force -----	52 559	44 715	44 715	36 963	7 844	7 844	3 315	3 153	2 416
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	15 642	13 888	13 888	11 288	1 754	1 754	1 057	606	394
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	2 893	2 650	2 650	2 117	243	243	182	76	92
With a mobility limitation -----	2 129	1 947	1 947	1 578	182	182	119	76	54
With a self-care limitation -----	1 887	1 742	1 742	1 373	145	145	82	49	77
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Na workers -----	3 901	3 454	3 454	2 941	447	447	203	174	65
Mean family income (dollars) -----	17 282	17 559	17 559	17 132	15 140	15 140	17 806	18 406	17 970
1 worker -----	7 829	6 739	6 739	5 381	1 090	1 090	319	304	291
Mean family income (dollars) -----	30 642	31 360	31 360	32 144	26 201	26 201	22 092	28 707	32 764
2 or more workers -----	18 879	15 919	15 919	12 690	2 960	2 960	1 154	1 290	1 008
Mean family income (dollars) -----	43 441	44 402	44 402	45 149	38 271	38 271	36 944	47 909	48 105



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over .....	3 727	4 221	4 471	3 610	2 664	2 004	1 728	2 954	1 856
In labor force .....	2 593	2 800	3 245	2 204	1 769	1 267	1 240	1 912	1 227
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	69.6	66.3	72.6	61.1	66.4	63.2	71.8	64.7	66.1
Civilian labor force .....	2 593	2 786	3 245	2 204	1 769	1 258	1 240	1 900	1 220
Employed .....	2 363	2 682	3 120	2 179	1 649	1 225	1 171	1 740	1 195
Unemployed .....	230	104	125	25	120	33	69	160	25
Percent of civilian labor force .....	8.9	3.7	3.9	1.1	6.8	2.6	5.6	8.4	2.0
Not in labor force .....	1 134	1 421	1 226	1 406	895	737	488	1 042	629
Institutionalized persons .....	—	126	—	—	—	—	6	6	7
Enrolled in school .....	126	52	161	209	190	83	18	125	62
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	481	727	707	706	469	341	232	545	379
Females 16 years and over .....	1 895	2 290	2 361	1 909	1 490	1 040	914	1 591	1 003
In labor force .....	1 179	1 333	1 558	912	934	581	580	866	558
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	62.2	58.2	66.0	47.8	62.7	55.9	63.5	54.4	55.6
Civilian labor force .....	1 179	1 333	1 558	912	934	581	580	866	558
Employed .....	1 104	1 297	1 491	903	906	581	549	807	540
Unemployed .....	75	36	67	9	28	—	31	59	18
Percent of civilian labor force .....	6.4	2.7	4.3	1.0	3.0	—	5.3	6.8	3.2
With own children under 6 years .....	350	316	364	262	151	95	185	263	143
In labor force .....	252	258	286	138	96	57	113	151	118
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	324	429	446	373	180	204	157	235	144
In labor force .....	324	355	402	266	149	173	123	193	111
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	520	483	542	392	210	169	250	374	217
All parents present in household in labor force .....	363	383	416	223	117	116	146	206	181
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	839	978	1 051	969	455	388	373	734	377
All parents present in household in labor force .....	760	805	884	646	332	315	284	510	271
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	239	243	289	290	348	189	164	220	86
Not enrolled in school .....	50	75	43	22	36	76	66	49	14
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	22	44	14	9	19	22	22	7	—
Not high school graduate .....	34	52	9	3	9	19	23	29	—
Employed .....	12	31	2	3	—	—	11	9	—
Unemployed .....	22	12	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	9	7	—	—	6	12	20	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 363	2 682	3 120	2 179	1 649	1 225	1 171	1 740	1 195
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	107	274	476	443	109	97	83	121	176
Professional specialty occupations .....	78	447	790	514	210	14	112	192	217
Technicians and related support occupations .....	80	76	161	64	47	46	54	45	52
Sales occupations .....	257	383	447	490	150	136	195	172	143
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	281	435	487	282	302	202	148	272	202
Private household occupations .....	—	11	7	—	22	—	7	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	38	48	28	40	11	28	9	18	2
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	455	247	208	78	359	243	224	320	147
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	27	—	9	8	47	6	—	26	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	506	289	242	124	191	182	106	246	96
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	223	139	93	40	60	72	85	127	55
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	171	175	99	57	53	62	80	32	32
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	140	158	73	39	86	116	86	65	44
Construction .....	144	139	102	75	80	89	84	90	69
Manufacturing .....	569	467	513	259	258	316	235	354	99
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	265	240	207	157	130	141	99	150	104
Wholesale and retail trade .....	581	652	584	568	401	358	338	479	225
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	82	201	164	223	51	25	66	53	141
Business and repair services .....	127	46	103	47	38	86	14	64	13
Professional and related services .....	409	687	1 247	682	487	127	262	369	376
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 363	2 682	3 120	2 179	1 649	1 225	1 171	1 740	1 195
Private wage and salary workers .....	2 097	2 129	2 451	1 669	1 440	1 109	947	1 499	924
Government workers .....	167	392	431	228	145	48	132	190	178
Local government workers .....	79	170	304	147	74	29	104	124	94
Self-employed workers .....	99	146	238	282	64	51	92	51	81
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	2 694	3 015	3 500	2 459	2 015	1 343	1 329	2 024	1 266
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 992	2 462	2 604	1 793	1 149	1 096	910	1 448	908
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 417	1 922	2 034	1 366	816	789	623	1 048	774
40 to 49 weeks .....	288	228	285	179	99	122	134	133	85
27 to 39 weeks .....	109	94	110	99	49	74	78	81	31
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	345	238	531	386	454	125	247	267	227
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	3 128	3 275	3 651	2 823	2 110	1 627	1 463	2 288	1 364
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	81	142	81	23	29	63	81	114	46
With a mobility limitation .....	31	103	32	11	—	42	62	48	25
In labor force .....	9	9	21	4	—	—	26	6	—
With a self-care limitation .....	58	116	49	12	29	21	33	95	40
With a work disability .....	379	323	150	74	105	225	164	294	62
In labor force .....	174	101	76	38	48	80	85	165	27
Prevented from working .....	163	194	64	24	34	116	72	100	32
No work disability .....	2 749	2 952	3 501	2 749	2 005	1 402	1 299	1 994	1 302
In labor force .....	2 301	2 606	3 056	2 085	1 646	1 156	1 133	1 640	1 130
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	599	806	820	787	554	368	259	648	478
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	127	186	84	100	88	104	44	174	107
With a mobility limitation .....	121	179	33	51	46	88	27	105	89
With a self-care limitation .....	84	112	69	73	62	64	24	154	82
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers .....	153	174	161	162	176	140	98	159	86
Mean family income (dollars) .....	14 629	17 909	28 050	32 998	21 730	11 965	11 949	15 758	25 043
1 worker .....	500	416	371	357	151	219	147	273	161
Mean family income (dollars) .....	17 936	27 942	60 098	107 173	34 519	20 394	21 312	21 672	57 395
2 or more workers .....	718	900	1 172	871	489	348	453	603	409
Mean family income (dollars) .....	34 039	44 555	60 964	93 733	39 011	36 524	34 053	34 367	60 425



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.							
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	1 306	2 834	1 952	1 452	2 979	1 794	1 718	—
In labor force .....	894	1 960	1 299	931	1 945	933	847	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	68.5	69.2	66.5	64.1	65.3	52.0	49.3	—
Civilian labor force .....	888	1 960	1 299	931	1 945	933	847	—
Employed .....	838	1 804	1 201	854	1 784	761	685	—
Unemployed .....	50	156	98	77	161	172	162	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	5.6	8.0	7.5	8.3	8.3	18.4	19.1	—
Not in labor force .....	412	874	653	521	1 034	861	871	—
Institutionalized persons .....	49	40	—	—	—	29	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	72	105	84	72	106	92	61	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	183	434	280	167	498	383	440	—
Females 16 years and over .....	726	1 554	1 034	712	1 562	1 019	904	—
In labor force .....	454	970	574	334	901	392	304	—
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	62.5	62.4	55.5	46.9	57.7	38.5	33.6	—
Civilian labor force .....	454	970	574	334	901	392	304	—
Employed .....	430	898	539	303	844	325	241	—
Unemployed .....	24	72	35	31	57	67	63	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	5.3	7.4	6.1	9.3	6.3	17.1	20.7	—
With own children under 6 years .....	81	284	263	141	328	198	59	—
In labor force .....	71	223	140	71	227	81	32	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	131	215	109	57	271	168	97	—
In labor force .....	115	184	95	27	197	93	32	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	143	368	297	233	460	280	93	—
All parents present in household in labor force .....	107	269	131	129	271	126	36	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	302	680	514	350	829	386	212	—
All parents present in household in labor force .....	206	524	307	157	548	233	116	—
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	119	205	131	144	256	181	94	—
Not enrolled in school .....	13	64	65	91	96	94	61	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	6	16	29	46	25	62	46	—
Not high school graduate .....	7	33	42	57	48	73	53	—
Employed .....	7	17	24	23	35	19	7	—
Unemployed .....	—	8	8	7	—	9	7	—
Not in labor force .....	—	8	10	27	13	45	39	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	838	1 804	1 201	854	1 784	761	685	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	70	157	85	41	50	25	27	—
Professional specialty occupations .....	147	218	104	66	122	36	49	—
Technicians and related support occupations .....	24	52	23	27	47	5	—	—
Sales occupations .....	93	235	140	34	228	28	48	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	52	303	158	61	197	83	71	—
Private household occupations .....	6	6	—	19	8	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	12	32	—	—	39	13	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	179	267	242	148	402	171	167	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	6	7	6	15	19	23	19	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	131	259	177	216	250	212	167	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	70	123	129	126	187	117	57	—
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	27	72	34	18	67	23	48	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	21	73	103	83	168	25	32	—
Construction .....	30	71	44	50	94	22	14	—
Manufacturing .....	156	399	284	324	407	223	200	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	60	115	114	38	122	36	86	—
Wholesale and retail trade .....	172	474	321	184	533	186	147	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	21	55	8	27	29	—	38	—
Business and repair services .....	35	40	41	12	77	44	23	—
Professional and related services .....	283	553	262	150	392	193	109	—
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	838	1 804	1 201	854	1 784	761	685	—
Private wage and salary workers .....	709	1 561	1 098	773	1 515	661	582	—
Government workers .....	73	161	92	57	170	71	56	—
Local government workers .....	52	135	54	20	81	39	36	—
Self-employed workers .....	56	82	11	24	92	29	47	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	1 028	2 112	1 316	1 047	2 049	939	833	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	799	1 686	1 029	856	1 530	673	701	—
50 to 52 weeks .....	546	1 263	648	447	1 054	413	352	—
40 to 49 weeks .....	105	180	134	168	197	48	108	—
27 to 39 weeks .....	50	71	111	55	115	57	82	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	109	225	139	56	261	100	65	—
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 039	2 272	1 636	1 280	2 411	1 355	1 256	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	55	129	145	64	124	138	115	—
With a mobility limitation .....	13	27	35	47	39	72	81	—
In labor force .....	8	7	5	9	11	6	22	—
With a self-care limitation .....	47	116	117	35	107	94	38	—
With a work disability .....	141	189	211	182	315	306	241	—
In labor force .....	78	72	81	90	107	96	71	—
Prevented from working .....	57	95	118	92	180	175	170	—
No work disability .....	898	2 083	1 425	1 098	2 096	1 049	1 015	—
In labor force .....	781	1 800	1 182	836	1 777	810	762	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	212	522	316	172	568	410	462	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—	74	73	28	127	109	208	—
With a mobility limitation .....	—	50	51	20	81	80	189	—
With a self-care limitation .....	—	44	48	16	88	73	136	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers .....	40	116	177	32	170	149	118	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	21 746	12 877	7 590	9 646	9 302	9 194	6 352	—
1 worker .....	112	246	188	185	402	202	56	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	22 665	22 259	15 884	13 167	19 682	13 329	9 786	—
2 or more workers .....	221	651	285	200	549	217	110	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	38 185	38 713	30 183	31 255	30 892	24 120	23 132	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.						Remainder of Woodbury County, IA	
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21.01	Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21.02 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	5 379	2 452	4 258	2 761	4 402	—	—	97
In labor force .....	3 636	1 685	2 904	1 820	3 317	—	—	62
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	67.6	68.7	68.2	65.9	75.4	—	—	63.9
Civilian labor force .....	3 626	1 668	2 904	1 795	3 277	—	—	62
Employed .....	3 449	1 597	2 757	1 760	3 216	—	—	62
Unemployed .....	177	71	147	35	61	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.9	4.3	5.1	1.9	1.9	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	1 743	767	1 354	941	1 085	—	—	35
Institutionalized persons .....	184	38	—	252	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	241	80	269	62	130	—	—	11
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	875	422	646	315	526	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over .....	2 946	1 307	2 206	1 482	2 301	—	—	54
In labor force .....	1 771	832	1 338	814	1 563	—	—	32
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	60.1	63.7	60.7	54.9	67.9	—	—	59.3
Civilian labor force .....	1 771	832	1 338	814	1 541	—	—	32
Employed .....	1 711	808	1 274	807	1 515	—	—	32
Unemployed .....	60	24	64	7	26	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	3.4	2.9	4.8	.9	1.7	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years .....	374	195	405	162	451	—	—	9
In labor force .....	274	155	276	125	356	—	—	9
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	354	209	316	341	538	—	—	—
In labor force .....	284	197	227	296	490	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	571	291	502	228	597	—	—	9
All parents present in household in labor force .....	407	231	343	171	486	—	—	9
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	1 021	482	862	729	1 197	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force .....	859	398	597	625	1 063	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	443	194	376	218	347	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school .....	85	67	86	21	27	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	19	16	12	—	13	—	—	—
Not high school graduate .....	33	15	23	—	13	—	—	—
Employed .....	20	8	23	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	6	7	—	—	13	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	3 449	1 597	2 757	1 760	3 216	—	—	62
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	277	118	315	300	429	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations .....	377	112	244	387	474	—	—	10
Technicians and related support occupations .....	124	71	142	59	146	—	—	—
Sales occupations .....	571	204	389	275	729	—	—	33
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	564	337	463	298	566	—	—	—
Private household occupations .....	20	—	7	21	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	45	32	34	5	49	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	464	300	355	168	206	—	—	9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	35	10	18	—	19	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	311	241	421	133	231	—	—	10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	208	58	112	32	88	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	234	28	119	49	112	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	219	86	138	33	167	—	—	—
Construction .....	110	63	84	102	110	—	—	—
Manufacturing .....	600	320	518	207	499	—	—	10
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	306	126	235	134	274	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade .....	887	483	787	431	980	—	—	33
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	221	100	130	142	341	—	—	—
Business and repair services .....	188	44	165	47	60	—	—	—
Professional and related services .....	812	363	595	590	718	—	—	10
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	3 449	1 597	2 757	1 760	3 216	—	—	62
Private wage and salary workers .....	2 960	1 311	2 370	1 347	2 621	—	—	62
Government workers .....	290	156	261	271	417	—	—	—
Local government workers .....	100	103	143	174	242	—	—	—
Self-employed workers .....	191	120	119	136	178	—	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	3 989	1 805	3 157	1 949	3 544	—	—	86
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	2 844	1 319	2 422	1 360	2 666	—	—	49
50 to 52 weeks .....	2 111	1 002	1 784	1 082	2 056	—	—	29
40 to 49 weeks .....	253	94	228	117	374	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks .....	181	110	126	70	87	—	—	20
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	690	301	411	307	509	—	—	13
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	4 128	1 901	3 482	2 112	3 756	—	—	97
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	110	67	156	45	67	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	59	41	81	27	8	—	—	—
In labor force .....	19	5	22	7	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	79	37	131	32	59	—	—	—
With a work disability .....	357	181	231	147	191	—	—	13
In labor force .....	137	85	108	108	115	—	—	—
Prevented from working .....	174	90	123	30	39	—	—	13
No work disability .....	3 771	1 720	3 251	1 965	3 565	—	—	84
In labor force .....	3 315	1 530	2 690	1 636	3 091	—	—	62
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	1 057	496	776	372	606	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	182	67	101	58	76	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	119	52	78	43	76	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	82	15	63	35	49	—	—	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers .....	203	122	204	127	174	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	17 806	27 293	15 133	22 745	18 406	—	—	—
1 worker .....	319	205	387	180	304	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	22 092	28 950	25 425	42 833	28 707	—	—	—
2 or more workers .....	1 154	566	845	672	1 257	—	—	33
Mean family income (dollars) .....	36 944	36 371	34 898	53 716	48 230	—	—	35 690



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Woodbury County, IA—Con.				Dakota County, NE			
	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	3 470	2 871	3 492	3 094	3 296	3 671	2 753	2 375
In labor force .....	2 016	1 879	2 702	1 898	2 300	2 575	2 025	1 607
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	58.1	65.4	77.4	61.3	69.8	70.1	73.6	67.7
Civilian labor force .....	2 015	1 875	2 689	1 896	2 294	2 563	2 024	1 607
Employed .....	1 942	1 838	2 619	1 833	2 154	2 487	1 967	1 539
Unemployed .....	73	37	70	63	140	76	57	68
Percent of civilian labor force .....	3.6	2.0	2.6	3.3	6.1	3.0	2.8	4.2
Not in labor force .....	1 454	992	790	1 196	996	1 096	728	768
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	64	—	—	155	49	59
Enrolled in school .....	195	160	109	160	85	123	74	114
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	813	486	275	582	461	487	229	318
Females 16 years and over .....	1 793	1 453	1 786	1 600	1 783	1 972	1 294	1 183
In labor force .....	804	806	1 240	810	1 131	1 233	848	719
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	44.8	55.5	69.4	50.6	63.4	62.5	65.5	60.8
Civilian labor force .....	804	804	1 240	810	1 125	1 233	848	719
Employed .....	779	782	1 203	785	1 041	1 197	823	679
Unemployed .....	25	22	37	25	84	36	25	40
Percent of civilian labor force .....	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	7.5	2.9	2.9	5.6
With own children under 6 years .....	273	247	372	226	381	295	319	203
In labor force .....	183	198	301	117	243	226	239	169
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	309	339	432	392	329	420	238	249
In labor force .....	211	261	395	329	292	356	195	211
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	372	354	453	360	491	454	448	294
All parents present in household in labor force .....	249	280	351	172	293	354	329	237
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	816	891	1 107	799	816	972	751	635
All parents present in household in labor force .....	547	620	959	586	607	798	495	504
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	268	207	322	236	208	233	244	175
Not enrolled in school .....	27	28	48	25	106	47	95	27
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	5	4	15	10	20	—	27	10
Not high school graduate .....	8	7	22	7	39	5	57	14
Employed .....	3	5	10	2	26	5	31	9
Unemployed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	5	2	12	5	13	—	26	5
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 942	1 838	2 619	1 833	2 154	2 487	1 967	1 539
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	90	149	256	189	160	248	173	111
Professional specialty occupations .....	207	219	365	169	159	269	77	145
Technicians and related support occupations .....	16	68	77	24	43	71	38	46
Sales occupations .....	145	234	351	159	238	324	193	158
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	219	243	406	258	355	543	219	238
Private household occupations .....	6	2	—	3	—	7	4	4
Protective service occupations .....	18	14	59	23	26	26	19	11
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	230	181	341	211	371	240	254	160
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	474	183	88	260	8	48	67	182
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	215	236	335	185	383	344	433	209
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	102	136	111	119	138	180	172	79
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	166	114	86	112	110	79	75	87
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	54	59	144	121	163	108	243	109
Construction .....	125	88	166	141	109	142	105	104
Manufacturing .....	218	368	373	304	588	559	692	306
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	128	147	271	192	145	145	181	133
Wholesale and retail trade .....	352	428	651	337	642	605	381	312
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	86	82	99	53	89	238	94	55
Business and repair services .....	71	28	97	75	53	94	54	50
Professional and related services .....	388	414	593	333	388	498	288	289
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 942	1 838	2 619	1 833	2 154	2 487	1 967	1 539
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 125	1 446	1 994	1 247	1 899	1 999	1 703	1 119
Government workers .....	260	160	358	246	132	253	136	178
Local government workers .....	164	85	188	105	83	154	85	88
Self-employed workers .....	512	225	235	320	117	235	126	229
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	2 316	2 081	2 811	2 176	2 463	2 735	2 249	1 763
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 748	1 569	2 138	1 676	1 920	2 135	1 827	1 456
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 186	1 199	1 696	1 243	1 396	1 680	1 309	1 087
40 to 49 weeks .....	184	165	194	105	234	216	152	123
27 to 39 weeks .....	130	62	122	86	101	68	119	89
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	267	250	395	230	258	335	204	170
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	2 501	2 310	3 021	2 411	2 759	2 937	2 433	1 930
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	54	81	142	77	107	122	73	86
With a mobility limitation .....	26	37	43	37	68	62	48	20
In labor force .....	7	16	29	8	8	17	7	7
With a self-care limitation .....	40	68	106	65	74	83	58	70
With a work disability .....	165	121	234	183	308	226	265	176
In labor force .....	85	31	160	80	134	95	102	71
Prevented from working .....	66	72	49	81	158	119	152	71
Not a work disability .....	2 336	2 189	2 787	2 228	2 451	2 711	2 168	1 754
In labor force .....	1 779	1 773	2 416	1 722	2 090	2 401	1 881	1 472
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	968	557	394	681	531	567	270	386
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	231	110	92	100	69	105	40	29
With a mobility limitation .....	182	65	54	68	48	74	39	21
With a self-care limitation .....	160	68	77	64	41	65	23	16
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers .....	164	142	65	142	162	107	102	76
Mean family income (dollars) .....	18 665	20 924	17 970	21 582	14 822	20 797	11 817	12 316
1 worker .....	389	279	291	399	305	327	219	239
Mean family income (dollars) .....	25 493	29 365	32 764	26 884	19 798	36 825	25 074	20 867
2 or more workers .....	773	728	1 008	687	733	883	739	605
Mean family income (dollars) .....	35 370	41 607	48 105	38 720	31 270	42 799	39 719	38 376



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA						Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Woodbury County, IA		
	Sioux City, IA-- NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE	Tract 18	Tract 21.02	Tract 33
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	43 027	36 979	36 979	30 486	6 048	6 048	2 643	2 220	1 647
Less than \$5,000	2 555	2 209	2 209	1 840	346	346	140	64	79
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 033	4 307	4 307	3 595	726	726	285	175	106
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 644	4 037	4 037	3 334	607	607	229	168	123
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 094	7 799	7 799	6 447	1 295	1 295	684	322	250
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 684	6 529	6 529	5 470	1 155	1 155	618	375	218
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 624	6 521	6 521	5 357	1 103	1 103	459	550	396
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 453	3 781	3 781	2 969	672	672	188	412	348
\$75,000 to \$99,999	944	840	840	679	104	104	7	117	50
\$100,000 or more	996	956	956	795	40	40	33	37	77
Median (dollars)	25 217	25 186	25 186	25 045	25 397	25 397	24 739	35 158	36 799
Mean (dollars)	31 588	31 963	31 963	32 000	29 296	29 296	27 432	37 175	40 297
Families	30 609	26 112	26 112	21 012	4 497	4 497	1 676	1 768	1 364
Median income (dollars)	30 449	30 678	30 678	30 743	29 319	29 319	30 238	40 411	39 800
Males 15 years and over, with income	39 465	33 647	33 647	27 501	5 818	5 818	2 373	2 136	1 611
Median income (dollars)	17 721	17 831	17 831	17 515	17 129	17 129	17 144	23 642	24 466
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.7	52.9	52.9	51.8	58.2	58.2	49.7	60.1	68.0
Median income (dollars)	23 796	24 263	24 263	24 329	21 743	21 743	22 066	30 746	28 981
Females 15 years and over, with income	40 623	35 133	35 133	29 487	5 490	5 490	2 746	2 179	1 522
Median income (dollars)	8 632	8 602	8 602	8 639	8 864	8 864	8 953	10 962	10 262
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.3	31.4	31.4	31.5	37.9	37.9	33.9	36.8	39.2
Median income (dollars)	15 428	15 536	15 536	15 569	14 902	14 902	14 375	16 178	18 019
Per capita income (dollars)	11 988	12 218	12 218	12 339	10 635	10 635	10 917	13 592	13 508
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	43 027	36 979	36 979	30 486	6 048	6 048	2 643	2 220	1 647
With earnings	34 207	29 174	29 174	23 868	5 033	5 033	2 107	1 850	1 466
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 821	32 278	32 278	32 557	29 168	29 168	27 186	37 816	39 464
With Social Security income	12 892	11 353	11 353	9 367	1 539	1 539	927	526	326
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 121	8 177	8 177	8 303	7 712	7 712	8 784	9 109	6 812
With public assistance income	3 456	2 977	2 977	2 595	479	479	98	104	115
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 755	3 777	3 777	3 719	3 619	3 619	3 228	3 429	4 360
With retirement income	5 241	4 774	4 774	4 144	467	467	365	292	163
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 946	6 926	6 926	6 933	7 152	7 152	5 111	8 332	8 712
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	36 834	37 486	37 486	37 897	33 046	33 046	31 799	41 704	43 396
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 571	37 295	37 295	37 437	32 735	32 735	31 466	41 683	42 285
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 116	37 685	37 685	38 376	33 443	33 443	32 058	41 730	45 024
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 716	41 515	41 515	42 480	36 082	36 082	33 017	45 138	47 484
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 187	44 297	44 297	45 412	37 476	37 476	33 547	47 602	47 802
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 322	38 916	38 916	39 800	34 417	34 417	32 634	42 388	47 043
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 999	17 014	17 014	16 987	16 897	16 897	26 085	15 124	18 288
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 827	13 920	13 920	14 029	13 243	13 243	23 717	11 811	13 638
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 737	23 484	23 484	23 160	25 552	25 552	29 188	23 273	28 212
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>									
Families	30 609	26 112	26 112	21 012	4 497	4 497	1 676	1 768	1 364
Householder worked in 1989	24 705	20 904	20 904	16 550	3 801	3 801	1 364	1 519	1 275
With related children under 18 years	16 492	13 889	13 889	11 166	2 603	2 603	765	984	840
With related children under 5 years	6 836	5 740	5 740	4 732	1 096	1 096	318	395	333
Married-couple families	24 849	21 193	21 193	16 693	3 656	3 656	1 372	1 530	1 169
Householder worked in 1989	20 543	17 433	17 433	13 544	3 110	3 110	1 143	1 332	1 112
With related children under 18 years	12 585	10 548	10 548	8 228	2 037	2 037	590	807	699
With related children under 5 years	5 229	4 345	4 345	3 477	884	884	245	346	277
Female householder, no husband present	4 362	3 786	3 786	3 374	576	576	261	211	163
Householder worked in 1989	2 942	2 498	2 498	2 202	444	444	186	160	137
With related children under 18 years	3 159	2 726	2 726	2 428	433	433	148	159	115
With related children under 5 years	1 238	1 091	1 091	1 014	147	147	57	41	36
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 017	14 995	14 995	13 284	2 022	2 022	1 255	566	403
Nonfamily householder	12 418	10 867	10 867	9 474	1 551	1 551	967	452	283
65 years and over	5 860	5 256	5 256	4 364	604	604	357	209	171
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	112 281	95 884	95 884	78 281	16 397	16 397	6 389	6 184	4 857
Persons under 18 years	31 793	26 829	26 829	21 582	4 964	4 964	1 634	1 816	1 597
Related children under 18 years	31 491	26 551	26 551	21 331	4 940	4 940	1 624	1 803	1 574
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 907	19 354	19 354	15 346	3 553	3 553	1 165	1 301	1 229
Persons 65 years and over	15 642	13 888	13 888	11 288	1 754	1 754	1 057	606	394
Persons 75 years and over	6 711	5 992	5 992	4 864	719	719	434	222	191
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	3 110	2 674	2 674	2 213	436	436	115	99	112
Percent below poverty level	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.5	9.7	9.7	6.9	5.6	8.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 826	1 544	1 544	1 220	282	282	95	58	88
With related children under 18 years	2 518	2 175	2 175	1 837	343	343	80	85	92
With related children under 5 years	1 272	1 073	1 073	956	199	199	28	31	33
Married-couple families	1 125	928	928	650	197	197	25	17	31
Householder worked in 1989	720	593	593	380	127	127	25	9	31
With related children under 18 years	730	612	612	442	118	118	6	8	24
With related children under 5 years	321	251	251	200	70	70	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	1 714	1 514	1 514	1 353	200	200	79	74	66
Householder worked in 1989	880	764	764	669	116	116	59	41	48
With related children under 18 years	1 555	1 369	1 369	1 217	186	186	63	69	59
With related children under 5 years	839	731	731	676	108	108	28	23	24
Unrelated individuals	4 441	3 962	3 962	3 489	479	479	304	73	95
Nonfamily householder	2 455	2 134	2 134	1 809	321	321	184	30	54
65 years and over	1 378	1 217	1 217	960	161	161	88	7	44
Persons	14 774	12 858	12 858	10 801	1 916	1 916	614	316	474
Percent below poverty level	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.8	11.7	11.7	9.6	5.1	9.8
Persons under 18 years	5 685	4 932	4 932	4 168	753	753	169	128	217
Related children under 18 years	5 393	4 664	4 664	3 927	729	729	159	115	194
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 553	3 088	3 088	2 534	465	465	102	84	150
Persons 65 years and over	1 803	1 583	1 583	1 219	220	220	110	7	50
Persons 75 years and over	978	873	873	642	105	105	74	7	32
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 996	5 356	5 356	4 662	640	640	267	130	200
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 324	17 506	17 506	14 568	2 818	2 818	841	515	567
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	39 448	33 848	33 848	27 691	5 600	5 600	1 986	1 109	1 163

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 904	2 216	2 318	1 855	1 068	1 007	877	1 398	937
Less than \$5,000	89	119	10	36	32	56	84	83	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	228	238	165	70	153	150	96	138	85
\$10,000 to \$14,999	264	266	115	123	74	180	134	184	67
\$15,000 to \$24,999	564	381	410	253	199	248	169	320	230
\$25,000 to \$34,999	405	504	363	289	208	119	148	301	137
\$35,000 to \$49,999	250	356	488	337	223	170	136	278	164
\$50,000 to \$74,999	78	271	511	236	146	68	98	75	141
\$75,000 to \$99,999	26	42	110	150	17	16	5	15	27
\$100,000 or more	—	39	146	361	16	—	7	4	73
Median (dollars)	20 528	27 600	37 557	40 417	29 611	19 173	21 831	24 177	30 938
Mean (dollars)	23 765	31 082	49 836	74 091	31 454	24 020	25 675	26 035	45 505
Families	1 371	1 490	1 704	1 390	816	707	698	1 035	656
Median income (dollars)	22 090	32 233	44 953	49 516	33 199	22 372	26 196	26 305	38 716
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 751	1 918	2 127	1 667	1 146	922	787	1 333	841
Median income (dollars)	15 640	19 177	25 656	32 303	17 500	13 885	16 992	15 900	20 969
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.1	56.0	56.7	57.3	43.7	48.4	50.2	47.5	60.3
Median income (dollars)	20 289	23 086	31 334	49 664	25 863	22 351	25 216	21 447	30 525
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 712	2 142	2 199	1 610	1 390	919	854	1 432	943
Median income (dollars)	7 449	10 356	12 728	12 174	6 104	8 079	7 369	7 669	10 236
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.5	38.8	37.7	25.5	22.7	36.1	26.7	29.0	27.8
Median income (dollars)	14 206	16 735	20 539	20 495	16 611	14 054	13 452	15 245	17 308
Per capita income (dollars)	9 008	12 685	19 509	28 226	10 603	9 605	9 574	9 518	18 021
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 904	2 216	2 318	1 855	1 068	1 007	877	1 398	937
With earnings	1 600	1 783	1 926	1 424	795	741	703	1 141	742
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 894	31 830	49 589	76 806	29 305	26 202	27 254	24 701	45 320
With Social Security income	569	678	632	582	405	338	424	424	299
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 340	8 740	9 269	9 197	9 368	7 448	7 884	9 143	8 763
With public assistance income	160	134	107	46	38	121	57	156	18
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 343	2 779	5 431	6 656	1 322	3 977	4 490	3 447	3 735
With retirement income	283	269	297	253	193	168	109	205	149
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 189	7 546	8 064	10 748	9 050	5 523	4 300	6 317	6 806
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	26 000	36 805	57 665	90 106	34 453	26 664	28 266	28 160	55 043
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 038	41 008	61 367	93 733	33 106	26 452	27 170	25 598	49 425
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 762	31 905	54 413	86 572	35 429	26 866	29 489	30 687	59 522
Morried-couple families (dollars)	29 671	40 347	59 228	91 577	36 661	30 795	32 526	31 933	58 907
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 742	46 795	66 883	103 954	37 232	35 896	32 105	32 043	54 231
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 300	33 538	52 924	80 423	36 258	27 389	33 002	31 843	62 323
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 972	22 681	25 038	21 611	22 334	14 448	11 041	16 366	27 795
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 316	22 415	23 785	20 030	10 844	14 724	9 349	12 371	26 647
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 423	23 272	28 157	26 156	33 172	13 002	13 352	24 114	29 349
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>									
Families	1 371	1 490	1 704	1 390	816	707	698	1 035	656
Householder worked in 1989	1 059	1 197	1 443	1 113	615	494	540	786	538
With related children under 18 years	772	824	819	703	370	368	389	562	294
With related children under 5 years	398	252	286	235	172	100	177	212	127
Morried-couple families	1 032	1 215	1 539	1 270	683	502	547	758	578
Householder worked in 1989	804	984	1 308	1 015	526	350	451	626	477
With related children under 18 years	570	639	707	611	310	218	297	358	247
With related children under 5 years	282	235	234	209	139	40	127	134	115
Female householder, no husband present	186	203	143	93	103	125	123	244	73
Householder worked in 1989	131	164	113	77	59	74	61	147	56
With related children under 18 years	118	147	112	77	50	111	78	184	42
With related children under 5 years	60	9	52	21	33	32	50	78	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	789	1 006	741	522	348	486	269	712	400
Nonfamily householder	533	726	614	465	252	300	179	363	281
65 years and over	170	358	247	315	160	109	74	300	223
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 019	5 470	5 906	4 843	2 783	2 492	2 319	3 976	2 410
Persons under 18 years	1 391	1 504	1 601	1 405	711	597	660	1 148	594
Related children under 18 years	1 381	1 494	1 593	1 382	682	580	649	1 134	594
Related children 5 to 17 years	944	1 116	1 167	1 061	501	441	435	849	403
Persons 65 years and over	599	806	820	787	554	368	259	648	478
Persons 75 years and over	156	367	360	345	268	133	93	302	260
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	152	108	79	12	70	79	138	156	23
Percent below poverty level	11.1	7.2	4.6	.9	8.6	11.2	19.8	15.1	3.5
Householder worked in 1989	110	79	43	12	42	34	98	86	17
With related children under 18 years	99	75	47	12	44	70	121	146	23
With related children under 5 years	68	25	37	5	30	42	70	71	17
Morried-couple families	49	46	36	—	24	20	52	31	11
Householder worked in 1989	33	32	10	—	14	5	46	31	5
With related children under 18 years	24	24	10	—	14	11	52	31	11
With related children under 5 years	8	16	10	—	9	6	25	14	5
Female householder, no husband present	47	45	37	12	46	42	72	118	7
Householder worked in 1989	40	30	27	12	28	12	38	55	7
With related children under 18 years	34	45	37	12	30	42	55	108	7
With related children under 5 years	27	9	27	5	21	19	45	57	7
Unrelated individuals	254	203	31	61	79	156	77	221	49
Nonfamily householder	108	103	6	38	54	57	37	71	14
65 years and over	50	73	—	21	36	22	6	94	37
Persons	716	534	235	104	303	401	566	802	126
Percent below poverty level	14.3	9.8	4.0	2.1	10.9	16.1	24.4	20.2	5.2
Persons under 18 years	200	164	98	54	138	153	280	357	43
Related children under 18 years	200	154	90	31	109	136	269	343	43
Related children 5 to 17 years	108	115	38	21	73	57	166	213	20
Persons 65 years and over	66	103	40	21	45	42	14	111	37
Persons 75 years and over	12	42	7	14	25	22	8	86	18
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	193	223	79	61	109	136	236	362	39
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 051	754	391	226	384	559	648	1 110	243
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 219	1 689	735	523	918	1 160	1 061	1 728	626



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.							
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	742	1 455	1 093	859	1 465	958	964	—
Less than \$5,000	42	90	164	158	95	172	235	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	126	151	167	168	251	298	325	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	116	88	190	167	209	152	150	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	165	408	297	176	319	181	138	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	98	283	145	90	364	106	85	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	98	297	75	54	179	36	23	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	87	113	55	46	37	13	5	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	25	—	—	11	—	3	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 255	24 710	15 527	11 975	20 525	10 221	8 128	—
Mean (dollars)	25 348	27 598	18 508	16 741	22 106	13 712	11 547	—
Families	373	1 013	650	417	1 121	568	284	—
Median income (dollars)	30 213	29 720	15 737	16 790	22 454	12 750	9 137	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	568	1 212	872	675	1 372	715	729	—
Median income (dollars)	15 833	17 129	12 913	11 344	14 562	9 863	9 443	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.8	58.3	49.1	43.9	45.3	36.9	29.9	—
Median income (dollars)	19 911	21 167	18 049	15 994	18 536	16 830	15 848	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	730	1 468	945	645	1 363	941	834	—
Median income (dollars)	7 813	10 415	7 148	6 639	7 566	5 396	5 348	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.5	37.9	23.3	23.4	31.8	15.8	16.1	—
Median income (dollars)	15 100	14 727	13 879	12 596	12 164	14 659	13 846	—
Per capita income (dollars)	10 893	10 470	7 200	7 210	7 835	5 571	7 070	—
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	742	1 455	1 093	859	1 465	958	964	—
With earnings	590	1 159	772	666	1 121	576	517	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 077	27 857	20 785	16 654	21 582	14 800	14 233	—
With Social Security income	260	420	319	203	505	392	320	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 350	7 490	6 709	6 377	7 918	6 383	5 961	—
With public assistance income	83	135	238	101	229	299	268	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 446	4 966	2 681	3 605	4 492	3 774	3 529	—
With retirement income	60	189	112	84	238	98	80	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 127	6 612	4 131	5 546	4 709	4 334	4 354	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	31 762	31 758	19 895	21 572	23 598	16 367	13 529	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 961	31 048	17 711	19 639	20 793	13 808	10 271	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 350	32 481	23 804	25 160	26 922	19 692	18 112	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 371	34 548	26 687	30 839	27 797	18 959	16 903	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 561	36 005	27 386	32 320	26 885	18 873	21 506	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 155	33 211	25 798	28 071	28 584	19 047	14 155	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 614	18 470	9 323	7 691	12 896	12 371	7 528	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 275	14 331	7 735	5 795	11 155	7 333	5 929	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 003	25 214	15 293	14 453	18 117	23 134	14 324	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	373	1 013	650	417	1 121	568	284	—
Householder worked in 1989	304	832	439	353	830	359	150	—
With related children under 18 years	237	523	429	279	655	356	175	—
With related children under 5 years	86	266	144	321	144	192	63	—
Married-couple families	205	807	377	198	786	334	107	—
Householder worked in 1989	205	680	287	179	611	240	73	—
With related children under 18 years	146	392	217	129	405	184	49	—
With related children under 5 years	56	198	133	70	207	91	9	—
Female householder, no husband present	82	163	238	105	284	207	126	—
Householder worked in 1989	67	109	122	73	172	104	32	—
With related children under 18 years	70	107	194	82	213	161	102	—
With related children under 5 years	20	44	147	43	102	90	40	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	505	637	723	651	485	510	1 134	—
Nonfamily householder	369	442	443	442	344	390	680	—
65 years and over	112	179	131	135	167	239	410	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 669	3 771	2 747	2 009	4 191	2 410	2 004	—
Persons under 18 years	483	1 048	858	607	1 353	722	323	—
Related children under 18 years	451	1 048	823	599	1 348	722	311	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	317	748	550	427	961	472	218	—
Persons 65 years and over	212	522	316	172	568	410	462	—
Persons 75 years and over	103	209	113	103	254	200	246	—
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	40	94	163	130	209	237	133	—
Percent below poverty level	10.7	9.3	25.1	31.2	18.6	41.7	46.8	—
Householder worked in 1989	25	34	50	94	87	122	38	—
With related children under 18 years	40	63	142	122	190	208	106	—
With related children under 5 years	15	31	112	56	99	122	33	—
Married-couple families	12	33	29	16	54	85	33	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	8	12	16	16	47	15	—
With related children under 18 years	12	13	23	16	47	64	11	—
With related children under 5 years	6	—	12	10	14	32	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	28	61	123	80	148	152	90	—
Householder worked in 1989	19	26	27	57	64	75	13	—
With related children under 18 years	28	50	108	72	136	144	85	—
With related children under 5 years	9	31	96	33	85	90	33	—
Unrelated individuals	147	215	232	283	112	211	547	—
Nonfamily householder	69	92	142	162	61	159	293	—
65 years and over	34	25	41	26	48	103	188	—
Persons	319	512	803	726	871	1 086	917	—
Percent below poverty level	19.1	13.6	29.2	36.1	20.8	45.1	45.8	—
Persons under 18 years	142	157	375	277	461	422	179	—
Related children under 18 years	110	157	340	269	456	422	167	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	79	113	205	189	311	258	104	—
Persons 65 years and over	34	44	52	26	67	133	194	—
Persons 75 years and over	14	12	14	14	67	61	106	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	135	218	532	356	372	454	437	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	397	604	1 037	871	1 087	1 417	1 204	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	672	1 195	1 897	1 353	2 266	1 791	1 546	—



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.						Remainder of Woodbury County, IA	
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21.01	Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21.02 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households -----	<b>2 643</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>2 164</b>	<b>1 171</b>	<b>2 177</b>	—	—	<b>43</b>
Less than \$5,000 -----	140	51	85	22	64	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	285	42	243	51	165	—	—	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	229	172	221	65	168	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	684	307	550	146	302	—	—	20
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	618	197	453	182	375	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	459	352	490	342	550	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	188	65	100	237	399	—	—	13
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	7	9	14	75	117	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	33	20	8	51	37	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	24 739	27 219	24 705	40 511	35 382	—	—	19 896
Mean (dollars) -----	27 432	29 510	26 639	44 070	37 345	—	—	28 553
Families -----	<b>1 676</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1 735</b>	—	—	<b>33</b>
Median income (dollars) -----	30 238	32 298	27 298	44 279	40 522	—	—	23 906
Males 15 years and over, with income -----	2 373	1 151	1 981	1 268	2 093	—	—	43
Median income (dollars) -----	17 144	17 335	16 939	26 225	23 825	—	—	9 896
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	49.7	50.3	53.4	58.1	60.3	—	—	46.5
Median income (dollars) -----	22 066	22 739	21 990	33 581	30 926	—	—	9 583
Females 15 years and over, with income -----	2 746	1 217	1 943	1 318	2 136	—	—	43
Median income (dollars) -----	8 953	9 308	9 034	7 284	11 124	—	—	7 019
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	33.9	34.8	37.4	26.2	37.1	—	—	20.9
Median income (dollars) -----	14 375	13 779	16 162	16 941	16 243	—	—	8 750
Per capita income (dollars) -----	10 917	11 351	10 385	14 900	13 639	—	—	10 895
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households -----	<b>2 643</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>2 164</b>	<b>1 171</b>	<b>2 177</b>	—	—	<b>43</b>
With earnings -----	2 107	955	1 767	976	1 807	—	—	43
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	27 186	28 491	26 230	42 618	38 180	—	—	22 507
With Social Security income -----	927	397	622	321	526	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 784	9 211	8 304	8 997	9 109	—	—	—
With public assistance income -----	98	92	78	33	104	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 228	4 677	3 552	3 234	3 429	—	—	—
With retirement income -----	365	195	342	163	292	—	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars) -----	5 111	8 516	5 570	11 638	8 332	—	—	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars) -----	<b>31 799</b>	<b>33 427</b>	<b>29 538</b>	<b>47 697</b>	<b>41 818</b>	—	—	<b>35 690</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	31 466	33 567	28 292	52 216	41 834	—	—	23 423
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	32 058	33 302	30 667	42 863	41 799	—	—	39 616
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	<b>33 017</b>	<b>35 601</b>	<b>31 620</b>	<b>50 123</b>	<b>45 346</b>	—	—	<b>35 690</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	33 547	37 766	31 223	56 035	47 845	—	—	23 423
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	32 634	33 988	31 967	43 923	42 487	—	—	39 616
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	<b>26 085</b>	<b>21 043</b>	<b>17 943</b>	<b>23 098</b>	<b>15 124</b>	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	23 717	18 453	15 090	18 760	11 811	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	29 188	26 095	21 470	30 380	23 273	—	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families -----	<b>1 676</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1 735</b>	—	—	<b>33</b>
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 364	717	1 107	824	1 486	—	—	33
With related children under 18 years -----	765	435	729	506	976	—	—	8
With related children under 5 years -----	318	171	394	147	387	—	—	—
Married-couple families -----	<b>1 372</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1 497</b>	—	—	<b>33</b>
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 143	588	953	745	1 299	—	—	33
With related children under 18 years -----	590	335	574	451	799	—	—	8
With related children under 5 years -----	245	151	333	131	338	—	—	8
Female householder, no husband present -----	<b>261</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>211</b>	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	186	109	130	56	160	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	148	80	146	47	159	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years -----	57	20	52	16	41	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	<b>1 255</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>545</b>	—	—	<b>21</b>
Nonfamily householder -----	967	322	728	192	442	—	—	10
65 years and over -----	357	148	253	68	209	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	<b>6 389</b>	<b>3 114</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>3 326</b>	<b>6 078</b>	—	—	<b>106</b>
Persons under 18 years -----	1 634	787	1 385	964	1 807	—	—	9
Related children under 18 years -----	1 624	773	1 385	964	1 794	—	—	9
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 165	551	952	767	1 301	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 057	496	776	372	606	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over -----	434	209	339	148	222	—	—	—
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families -----	<b>115</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>99</b>	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level -----	6.9	4.1	7.7	2.9	5.7	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	95	26	62	8	58	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	80	37	106	21	85	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years -----	28	6	43	15	31	—	—	—
Married-couple families -----	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	25	8	34	8	9	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	6	14	43	8	8	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	25	8	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	<b>79</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>74</b>	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	59	11	28	—	41	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	63	16	63	13	69	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years -----	28	6	18	7	23	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals -----	<b>304</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>52</b>	—	—	<b>21</b>
Nonfamily householder -----	184	59	72	8	20	—	—	10
65 years and over -----	88	23	30	8	7	—	—	—
Persons -----	<b>614</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>295</b>	—	—	<b>21</b>
Percent below poverty level -----	9.6	7.9	9.8	3.1	4.9	—	—	19.8
Persons under 18 years -----	169	113	222	36	128	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years -----	159	99	222	36	115	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	102	88	170	20	84	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over -----	110	23	42	8	7	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over -----	74	19	12	8	7	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	267	73	206	55	119	—	—	11
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	841	272	846	132	494	—	—	21
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level -----	1 986	903	1 898	437	1 088	—	—	21

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wadbury County, IA—Con.				Dakota County, NE			
	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 772	1 445	1 647	1 586	1 806	1 762	1 336	1 144
Less than \$5,000	149	45	79	96	171	18	88	69
\$5,000 to \$9,999	240	198	106	158	296	196	114	120
\$10,000 to \$14,999	235	138	123	207	225	147	128	107
\$15,000 to \$24,999	428	299	250	355	432	345	269	249
\$25,000 to \$34,999	314	242	218	285	312	317	278	248
\$35,000 to \$49,999	203	311	396	254	266	365	253	219
\$50,000 to \$74,999	139	154	348	158	85	302	175	110
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24	34	50	53	12	55	26	11
\$100,000 or more	40	24	77	20	7	17	5	11
Median (dollars)	20 576	27 083	36 799	24 324	20 450	29 974	27 542	25 912
Mean (dollars)	25 909	31 718	40 297	29 680	22 923	34 668	31 374	28 655
Families	1 326	1 149	1 364	1 228	1 200	1 317	1 060	920
Median income (dollars)	25 395	30 938	39 800	27 439	23 721	36 703	30 197	28 963
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 617	1 413	1 611	1 462	1 510	1 706	1 452	1 150
Median income (dollars)	16 879	18 874	24 466	18 317	15 281	19 464	17 785	17 692
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.5	56.9	68.0	55.2	56.0	57.2	57.6	63.2
Median income (dollars)	20 496	23 056	28 981	23 708	18 986	25 361	22 059	21 556
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 537	1 211	1 522	1 333	1 602	1 772	1 177	939
Median income (dollars)	5 912	9 754	10 262	8 507	7 462	10 025	8 971	8 981
Percent year-round full-time workers	21.1	32.5	39.2	32.5	34.3	39.8	40.0	37.8
Median income (dollars)	12 074	14 818	18 019	16 219	13 911	15 442	16 062	14 289
Per capita income (dollars)	10 143	11 435	13 508	11 397	9 064	12 357	10 715	10 083
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 772	1 445	1 647	1 586	1 806	1 762	1 336	1 144
With earnings	1 366	1 159	1 466	1 272	1 397	1 472	1 174	990
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 879	31 348	39 464	26 817	24 009	33 007	31 075	28 477
With Social Security income	663	441	326	556	504	456	257	322
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 243	7 783	6 812	8 281	7 183	8 404	8 326	7 072
With public assistance income	105	51	115	111	214	99	99	67
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 727	4 027	4 360	4 456	3 047	4 317	4 066	3 752
With retirement income	149	129	163	189	143	159	88	77
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 306	5 354	8 712	6 813	4 830	10 307	7 516	4 532
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	30 407	36 079	43 396	32 892	26 134	39 528	34 009	31 675
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 198	38 097	42 285	34 530	25 212	40 595	33 022	32 468
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 582	33 841	45 024	31 328	27 503	38 393	35 535	30 817
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 786	37 665	47 484	34 800	30 251	43 408	35 677	33 136
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 820	42 209	47 802	38 171	31 815	45 920	36 110	34 740
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 757	33 058	47 043	31 735	28 364	40 810	35 002	31 423
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 288	19 759	18 288	15 893	12 231	20 127	20 550	18 945
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 192	14 262	13 638	11 925	11 270	15 283	14 849	14 840
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 569	36 797	28 212	23 508	17 558	29 278	29 510	23 359
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	1 326	1 149	1 364	1 228	1 200	1 317	1 060	920
Householder worked in 1989	1 083	955	1 275	1 008	968	1 119	917	797
With related children under 18 years	628	625	840	622	750	697	663	493
With related children under 5 years	229	236	333	202	339	221	333	203
Married-couple families	1 210	1 011	1 169	1 077	874	1 072	897	813
Householder worked in 1989	1 002	837	1 112	905	706	904	780	720
With related children under 18 years	565	521	699	527	497	551	557	432
With related children under 5 years	214	190	277	179	210	216	277	181
Female householder, no husband present	59	82	163	108	229	156	108	83
Householder worked in 1989	29	62	137	68	172	134	82	56
With related children under 18 years	40	64	115	79	208	108	71	46
With related children under 5 years	7	19	36	15	96	—	38	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	549	351	403	387	752	537	451	282
Nonfamily householder	446	296	283	358	606	445	276	224
65 years and over	341	167	171	213	233	194	57	120
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 528	3 998	4 857	4 114	4 546	4 841	3 833	3 177
Persons under 18 years	1 204	1 263	1 597	1 174	1 339	1 440	1 229	956
Related children under 18 years	1 204	1 259	1 574	1 174	1 335	1 440	1 214	951
Related children 5 to 17 years	921	977	1 229	881	936	1 070	831	716
Persons 65 years and over	968	557	394	681	531	567	270	386
Persons 75 years and over	459	220	191	258	224	250	106	139
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	145	82	112	122	212	32	110	82
Percent below poverty level	10.9	7.1	8.2	9.9	17.7	2.4	10.4	8.9
Householder worked in 1989	97	61	88	78	130	25	78	49
With related children under 18 years	101	53	92	92	182	32	87	42
With related children under 5 years	34	15	33	35	108	6	59	26
Married-couple families	112	58	31	77	57	13	70	57
Householder worked in 1989	80	48	31	54	32	6	52	37
With related children under 18 years	70	29	24	47	32	13	50	23
With related children under 5 years	25	4	—	22	19	6	32	13
Female householder, no husband present	29	24	66	42	136	13	28	23
Householder worked in 1989	13	13	48	21	79	13	14	10
With related children under 18 years	27	24	59	42	131	13	25	17
With related children under 5 years	7	11	24	13	76	—	19	13
Unrelated individuals	173	90	95	94	164	94	138	83
Nonfamily householder	128	56	54	77	123	56	84	58
65 years and over	123	44	44	46	58	43	24	36
Persons	652	352	474	558	840	215	511	350
Percent below poverty level	14.4	8.8	9.8	13.6	18.5	4.4	13.3	11.0
Persons under 18 years	202	108	217	237	386	59	190	118
Related children under 18 years	202	104	194	237	382	59	175	113
Related children 5 to 17 years	147	72	150	185	252	45	90	78
Persons 65 years and over	190	57	50	67	64	43	39	74
Persons 75 years and over	126	29	32	44	18	37	11	39
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	253	84	200	146	262	82	181	115
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 107	535	567	708	1 178	406	667	567
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 024	1 367	1 163	1 582	1 996	1 125	1 307	1 172



Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)		Ookoto County, NE	
	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)		Ookoto County, NE	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	107 572	92 055	92 055	74 475	15 517		15 517	
Native	106 150	90 956	90 956	73 463	15 194		15 194	
Foreign born	1 422	1 099	1 099	1 012	323		323	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	255	198	198	178	57		57	
Persons 5 years and over	99 797	85 508	85 508	69 137	14 289		14 289	
Speak a language other than English	3 408	2 658	2 658	2 304	750		750	
Do not speak English "very well"	1 240	905	905	793	335		335	
In linguistically isolated households	555	330	330	299	225		225	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	27 931	23 905	23 905	19 001	4 026		4 026	
Preprimary school	2 269	1 942	1 942	1 531	327		327	
Public school	1 338	1 122	1 122	850	216		216	
Elementary or high school	19 886	16 859	16 859	13 149	3 027		3 027	
Public school	16 968	14 314	14 314	10 807	2 654		2 654	
College	5 776	5 104	5 104	4 321	672		672	
Public college	3 328	2 743	2 743	2 261	585		585	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	68 226	58 653	58 653	47 406	9 573		9 573	
Less than 9th grade	5 556	4 607	4 607	3 606	949		949	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 814	7 538	7 538	6 352	1 276		1 276	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26 428	22 404	22 404	17 460	4 024		4 024	
Some college, no degree	11 656	10 061	10 061	8 109	1 595		1 595	
Associate degree	4 576	4 022	4 022	3 308	554		554	
Bachelor's degree	7 896	7 125	7 125	6 058	771		771	
Graduate or professional degree	3 300	2 896	2 896	2 513	404		404	
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.9	79.3	79.3	79.0	76.8		76.8	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.4	17.1	17.1	18.1	12.3		12.3	
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 429	1 415	1 415	1 358	1 515		1 515	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	99 797	85 508	85 508	69 137	14 289		14 289	
Some house	56 551	49 121	49 121	38 746	7 430		7 430	
Different house in United States	42 789	36 043	36 043	30 065	6 746		6 746	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	19 045	18 456	18 456	17 448	589		589	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 379	5 208	5 208	2 347	4 171		4 171	
Different MSA/PMSA	6 025	5 254	5 254	4 602	771		771	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	8 340	7 125	7 125	5 668	1 215		1 215	
Abroad	457	344	344	326	113		113	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	51 084	43 536	43 536	35 415	7 548		7 548	
Car, truck, or van	46 498	39 506	39 506	32 677	6 992		6 992	
Drove alone	40 502	34 507	34 507	28 571	5 995		5 995	
Carpooled	5 996	4 999	4 999	4 106	997		997	
Public transportation	538	526	526	512	12		12	
Other means	2 233	1 980	1 980	1 514	253		253	
Worked at home	1 815	1 524	1 524	712	291		291	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	15.5	15.5	14.7	13.6		13.6	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	48 086	41 020	41 020	33 597	7 066		7 066	
Central city	35 748	33 049	33 049	29 756	2 699		2 699	
Outside central city	12 338	7 971	7 971	3 841	4 367		4 367	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 998	2 516	2 516	1 818	482		482	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	80 982	69 663	69 663	56 728	11 319		11 319	
In labor force	54 354	46 409	46 409	37 913	7 945		7 945	
Employed	51 723	44 080	44 080	35 842	7 643		7 643	
Unemployed	2 459	2 176	2 176	1 938	283		283	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	3.6		3.6	
Females 16 years and over	42 974	37 105	37 105	30 467	5 869		5 869	
Employed	24 169	20 627	20 627	17 071	3 542		3 542	
Unemployed	995	840	840	736	155		155	
With own children under 6 years	6 809	5 733	5 733	4 614	1 076		1 076	
In labor force	4 914	4 116	4 116	3 310	798		798	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 604	6 435	6 435	4 970	1 169		1 169	
In labor force	6 328	5 324	5 324	4 135	1 004		1 004	
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 078	5 286	5 286	4 280	792		792	
Not enrolled in school	1 374	1 140	1 140	1 015	234		234	
Unemployed or not in labor force	427	380	380	349	47		47	
Not high school graduate	562	464	464	423	98		98	
Employed	275	211	211	191	64		64	
Unemployed	102	102	102	102	—		—	
Not in labor force	185	151	151	130	34		34	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	58 833	50 237	50 237	40 823	8 596		8 596	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	44 136	37 314	37 314	30 177	6 822		6 822	
50 to 52 weeks	32 865	27 755	27 755	22 422	5 110		5 110	
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	64 483	55 131	55 131	44 876	9 352		9 352	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 399	2 030	2 030	1 676	369		369	
With a mobility limitation	1 154	975	975	832	179		179	
In labor force	285	250	250	190	35		35	
With a self-care limitation	1 717	1 447	1 447	1 168	270		270	
With a work disability	5 797	4 891	4 891	4 179	906		906	
In labor force	2 552	2 187	2 187	1 835	365		365	
Prevented from working	2 755	2 275	2 275	1 994	480		480	
No work disability	58 686	50 240	50 240	40 697	8 446		8 446	
In labor force	49 624	42 305	42 305	34 607	7 319		7 319	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 324	13 616	13 616	11 020	1 708		1 708	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 804	2 569	2 569	2 039	235		235	
With a mobility limitation	2 077	1 903	1 903	1 534	174		174	
With a self-care limitation	1 827	1 690	1 690	1 324	137		137	



Table 20. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA						Oakata County, NE	
	Tract 8	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 103
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	3 497	2 193	1 295	3 660	1 613	1 424	4 061	3 429
Native	3 453	2 104	1 264	3 582	1 534	1 375	3 934	3 274
Foreign born	44	89	31	78	79	49	127	155
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	—	9	7	29	33	—	35	22
Persons 5 years and over	3 247	1 991	1 202	3 358	1 461	1 368	3 737	3 120
Speak a language other than English	127	104	39	196	102	76	257	281
Do not speak English "very well"	49	48	15	65	88	16	136	146
In linguistically isolated households	—	34	12	40	80	—	147	78
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	865	532	328	868	303	156	980	902
Preprimary school	79	57	35	78	5	5	76	86
Public school	47	42	6	55	—	—	50	72
Elementary or high school	607	414	183	661	251	118	730	693
Public school	523	378	120	562	218	113	654	637
College	179	61	110	129	47	33	174	123
Public college	118	31	72	97	8	21	154	108
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	2 243	1 307	727	2 231	992	1 065	2 487	1 991
Less than 9th grade	270	188	65	220	167	160	306	208
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	356	289	89	528	230	267	505	326
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	945	452	250	994	387	370	929	847
Same college, no degree	326	190	123	277	79	140	383	325
Associate degree	132	61	74	80	41	44	108	107
Bachelor's degree	146	54	113	113	77	18	169	131
Graduate or professional degree	68	73	13	19	11	66	87	47
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.1	63.5	78.8	66.5	60.0	59.9	67.4	73.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	9.7	17.3	5.9	8.9	10.3	10.3	8.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 376	1 302	1 255	1 857	1 727	1 201	1 393	1 696
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	3 247	1 991	1 202	3 358	1 461	1 368	3 737	3 120
Same house	1 857	824	406	2 076	829	507	1 916	1 184
Different house in United States	1 384	1 127	757	1 233	616	832	1 789	1 870
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	961	780	422	796	280	527	1 222	1 445
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18	53	25	178	22	38	919	1 253
Different MSA/PMSA	172	117	144	136	125	177	334	190
Not in on MSA/PMSA	233	177	166	123	189	90	314	282
Abroad	6	40	39	49	16	29	32	66
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	1 554	963	541	1 589	508	506	1 969	1 718
Car, truck, or van	1 481	878	398	1 452	419	319	1 856	1 615
Drive alone	1 220	650	303	1 143	327	272	1 547	1 334
Carpooled	261	228	95	309	92	47	309	281
Public transportation	22	40	67	63	17	—	—	—
Other means	32	40	60	52	51	153	47	67
Walked at home	19	5	16	22	21	27	54	36
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	14.8	13.1	14.9	15.8	12.5	11.6	12.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 481	928	522	1 473	486	491	1 883	1 645
Central city	1 322	797	472	1 264	407	416	805	579
Outside central city	159	131	50	209	79	75	1 078	1 066
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	73	35	19	116	22	15	86	73
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	2 665	1 593	968	2 698	1 230	1 256	2 989	2 444
In labor force	1 717	1 050	593	1 790	592	597	2 101	1 794
Employed	1 566	974	548	1 654	508	506	2 000	1 749
Unemployed	139	76	45	136	84	91	95	44
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	7.2	7.6	7.6	14.2	15.2	4.5	2.5
Females 16 years and over	1 465	851	546	1 422	717	663	1 612	1 167
Employed	750	462	239	781	236	186	977	740
Unemployed	52	25	19	57	33	44	57	22
With own children under 6 years	228	215	85	261	128	34	308	281
In labor force	151	118	39	203	69	13	205	201
With own children 6 to 17 years only	203	78	31	260	102	47	303	218
In labor force	166	78	18	186	55	27	272	186
Persons 16 to 19 years	190	116	70	215	115	45	178	213
Not enrolled in school	40	56	52	83	66	30	84	76
Unemployed or not in labor force	26	29	18	12	44	22	13	24
Not high school graduate	29	33	30	35	45	22	32	47
Employed	9	15	12	35	9	—	26	24
Unemployed	—	8	7	—	9	7	—	—
Not in labor force	20	10	11	—	27	15	6	23
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 829	1 099	677	1 876	605	586	2 247	1 991
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 285	857	516	1 422	426	485	1 748	1 598
50 to 52 weeks	944	551	299	988	296	239	1 284	1 140
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 018	1 322	796	2 154	863	842	2 484	2 152
With a mobility or self-care limitation	89	105	42	124	89	86	98	63
With a mobility limitation	36	35	35	39	59	81	59	38
In labor force	6	5	9	11	8	22	8	3
With a self-care limitation	82	77	17	107	45	9	69	48
With a work disability	263	183	170	280	231	227	271	236
In labor force	153	67	90	107	57	65	115	87
Prevented from working	81	104	80	155	152	162	149	141
No work disability	1 755	1 139	626	1 874	632	615	2 213	1 916
In labor force	1 463	947	498	1 634	515	518	1 910	1 665
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	629	271	172	544	338	414	499	265
With a mobility or self-care limitation	168	73	28	127	76	198	63	38
With a mobility limitation	105	51	20	81	64	184	42	37
With a self-care limitation	148	48	16	88	48	131	35	21

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA		Woodbury County, IA			
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	51 723	44 080	44 080	35 842	7 643	7 643
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	5 030	4 357	4 357	3 673	673	673
Professional specialty occupations .....	6 348	5 711	5 711	4 743	637	637
Technicians and related support occupations .....	1 722	1 524	1 524	1 339	198	198
Sales occupations .....	7 065	6 173	6 173	5 254	892	892
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	7 973	6 641	6 641	5 519	1 332	1 332
Private household occupations .....	172	157	157	146	15	15
Protective service occupations .....	688	606	606	498	82	82
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	7 002	6 025	6 025	5 069	977	977
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	1 582	1 287	1 287	284	295	295
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	6 054	4 948	4 948	3 981	1 106	1 106
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	2 912	2 385	2 385	1 926	527	527
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	2 419	2 074	2 074	1 596	345	345
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	2 756	2 192	2 192	1 814	564	564
INCOME IN 1989						
Households .....	40 989	35 287	35 287	28 832	5 702	5 702
Less than \$5,000 .....	2 234	1 925	1 925	1 559	309	309
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	4 695	4 014	4 014	3 304	681	681
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	4 380	3 805	3 805	3 111	575	575
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	8 671	7 459	7 459	6 118	1 212	1 212
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	7 362	6 247	6 247	5 197	1 115	1 115
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	7 384	6 359	6 359	5 195	1 025	1 025
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	4 358	3 707	3 707	2 899	651	651
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	929	833	833	672	96	96
\$100,000 or more .....	976	938	938	777	38	38
Median (dollars) .....	25 628	25 630	25 630	25 576	25 615	25 615
Mean (dollars) .....	32 079	32 501	32 501	32 648	29 467	29 467
Families .....	28 986	24 803	24 803	19 735	4 183	4 183
Median income (dollars) .....	31 060	31 357	31 357	31 551	29 656	29 656
Per capita income (dollars) .....	12 391	12 639	12 639	12 849	10 919	10 919
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households .....	40 989	35 287	35 287	28 832	5 702	5 702
With earnings .....	32 577	27 841	27 841	22 570	4 736	4 736
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	32 225	32 733	32 733	33 118	29 235	29 235
With Social Security income .....	12 605	11 112	11 112	9 126	1 493	1 493
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	8 157	8 210	8 210	8 346	7 766	7 766
With public assistance income .....	2 894	2 488	2 488	2 120	406	406
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 678	3 708	3 708	3 641	3 488	3 488
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars) .....	37 626	38 313	38 313	38 936	33 554	33 554
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	37 916	38 750	38 750	39 226	33 366	33 366
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	41 138	41 958	41 958	43 080	36 248	36 248
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	43 868	45 056	45 056	46 436	37 529	37 529
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	18 066	18 050	18 050	18 144	18 173	18 173
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	14 925	15 025	15 025	15 292	14 276	14 276
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families .....	28 986	24 803	24 803	19 735	4 183	4 183
Householder worked in 1989 .....	23 500	19 968	19 968	15 643	3 532	3 532
With related children under 18 years .....	15 326	12 957	12 957	10 266	2 369	2 369
With related children under 5 years .....	6 210	5 258	5 258	4 276	952	952
Married-couple families .....	24 018	20 569	20 569	16 082	3 449	3 449
Householder worked in 1989 .....	19 828	16 907	16 907	13 033	2 919	2 919
With related children under 18 years .....	12 025	10 135	10 135	7 828	1 890	1 890
With related children under 5 years .....	4 940	4 145	4 145	3 286	795	795
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 847	3 344	3 344	2 937	503	503
Householder worked in 1989 .....	2 702	2 302	2 302	2 008	400	400
With related children under 18 years .....	2 696	2 331	2 331	2 038	365	365
With related children under 5 years .....	994	885	885	811	109	109
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	15 859	13 944	13 944	12 276	1 915	1 915
Nonfamily householder .....	12 003	10 484	10 484	9 097	1 519	1 519
65 years and over .....	5 765	5 172	5 172	4 280	593	593
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	105 223	90 005	90 005	72 559	15 218	15 218
Persons under 18 years .....	28 974	24 464	24 464	19 304	4 510	4 510
Related children under 18 years .....	28 730	24 244	24 244	19 092	4 486	4 486
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	21 076	17 801	17 801	13 836	3 275	3 275
Persons 65 years and over .....	15 324	13 616	13 616	11 020	1 708	1 708
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families .....	2 533	2 180	2 180	1 733	353	353
Percent below poverty level .....	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.4
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 572	1 341	1 341	1 028	231	231
With related children under 18 years .....	1 984	1 717	1 717	1 393	267	267
With related children under 5 years .....	964	816	816	711	148	148
Married-couple families .....	999	809	809	531	190	190
Householder worked in 1989 .....	655	532	532	319	123	123
With related children under 18 years .....	616	503	503	333	113	113
With related children under 5 years .....	268	198	198	147	70	70
Female householder, no husband present .....	1 327	1 190	1 190	1 034	137	137
Householder worked in 1989 .....	740	658	658	565	82	82
With related children under 18 years .....	1 199	1 071	1 071	924	128	128
With related children under 5 years .....	623	553	553	501	70	70
Unrelated individuals .....	3 837	3 395	3 395	2 946	442	442
Nonfamily householder .....	2 291	1 979	1 979	1 654	312	312
65 years and over .....	1 318	1 157	1 157	900	161	161
Persons .....	11 937	10 321	10 321	8 317	1 616	1 616
Percent below poverty level .....	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.6	10.6
Persons under 18 years .....	4 289	3 690	3 690	2 960	599	599
Related children under 18 years .....	4 055	3 480	3 480	2 758	575	575
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	2 726	2 360	2 360	1 812	366	366
Persons 65 years and over .....	1 722	1 502	1 502	1 138	220	220
Rate of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	4 314	3 813	3 813	3 166	501	501
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	17 056	14 607	14 607	11 738	2 449	2 449



Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA						Ookota County, NE	
	Tract 8	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 103
<b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 566	974	548	1 654	508	506	2 000	1 749
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	114	85	41	33	25	27	155	172
Professional specialty occupations .....	177	92	66	100	20	49	154	75
Technicians and related support occupations .....	45	23	27	47	5	—	43	38
Sales occupations .....	172	131	34	228	13	42	221	189
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	241	112	57	183	52	56	349	210
Private household occupations .....	12	—	19	8	—	—	—	4
Protective service occupations .....	43	—	—	39	13	—	26	19
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	305	210	122	381	147	156	341	245
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	26	6	15	19	3	13	8	63
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	203	103	68	233	123	44	315	310
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	105	93	45	183	61	39	133	135
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	72	34	18	67	21	48	110	75
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	51	85	36	133	25	32	145	214
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households .....	1 268	898	622	1 342	694	770	1 645	1 208
Less than \$5,000 .....	60	118	125	88	122	184	139	83
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	119	138	127	224	224	261	262	106
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	170	168	129	184	102	130	203	124
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	290	242	112	292	140	106	400	235
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	275	128	71	331	70	61	301	249
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	260	60	27	175	28	23	236	224
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	75	44	31	37	8	5	85	160
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	15	—	—	11	—	—	12	24
\$100,000 or more .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Median (dollars) .....	24 842	15 727	11 446	20 618	10 031	8 194	20 998	27 373
Mean (dollars) .....	26 769	18 880	15 864	22 497	13 328	11 349	23 449	31 237
Families .....	939	515	237	1 013	361	168	1 050	947
Median income (dollars) .....	26 865	16 908	18 365	23 623	15 744	11 167	24 709	30 313
Per capita income (dollars) .....	10 102	7 640	7 925	8 363	6 107	8 022	9 537	11 130
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households .....	1 268	898	622	1 342	694	770	1 645	1 208
With earnings .....	1 042	643	447	1 027	382	400	1 277	1 054
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	25 038	20 913	15 250	22 073	15 076	13 649	24 585	30 726
With Social Security income .....	383	284	193	481	330	312	467	251
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	9 739	6 593	6 496	7 752	6 183	5 953	7 245	8 410
With public assistance income .....	119	171	68	179	174	184	155	96
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 127	2 498	4 815	4 208	3 662	3 064	2 299	4 075
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars) .....	29 002	20 880	22 571	24 425	17 236	15 143	27 314	34 198
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	26 690	18 288	22 562	21 938	15 382	15 390	26 839	32 850
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	32 097	26 791	30 978	28 564	18 187	18 433	30 527	35 922
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	32 313	27 402	36 100	28 157	18 077	32 761	32 035	36 117
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	17 513	10 073	8 746	13 547	14 986	10 416	14 178	21 009
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	12 829	7 585	5 892	11 952	8 057	8 577	13 009	15 389
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
Families .....	939	515	237	1 013	361	168	1 050	947
Householder worked in 1989 .....	724	379	191	761	227	96	859	808
With related children under 18 years .....	498	332	155	574	215	80	628	581
With related children under 5 years .....	196	223	94	263	113	34	254	285
Married-couple families .....	719	315	133	722	264	87	804	800
Householder worked in 1989 .....	587	254	114	569	188	64	648	687
With related children under 18 years .....	345	178	82	359	154	29	440	486
With related children under 5 years .....	134	120	56	173	77	—	173	233
Female householder, no husband present .....	207	165	69	244	91	75	172	103
Householder worked in 1989 .....	131	95	47	149	39	32	144	77
With related children under 18 years .....	147	136	46	178	61	51	156	66
With related children under 5 years .....	62	99	24	78	36	34	61	38
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	641	570	538	444	404	901	723	408
Nonfamily householder .....	329	383	385	329	333	602	595	261
65 years and over .....	294	131	135	167	222	362	222	57
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	3 481	2 170	1 295	3 652	1 557	1 418	4 040	3 387
Persons under 18 years .....	926	625	350	1 067	405	181	1 125	1 056
Related children under 18 years .....	912	602	342	1 062	405	169	1 121	1 041
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	667	416	249	760	263	119	797	732
Persons 65 years and over .....	629	271	172	544	338	414	499	265
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families .....	112	111	70	163	122	61	142	100
Percent below poverty level .....	11.9	21.6	29.5	16.1	33.8	36.3	13.5	10.6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	70	34	52	80	60	28	89	71
With related children under 18 years .....	102	105	62	144	103	34	117	79
With related children under 5 years .....	55	86	27	65	59	27	60	59
Married-couple families .....	24	23	3	32	61	22	57	63
Householder worked in 1989 .....	24	12	3	16	33	15	32	48
With related children under 18 years .....	24	17	3	25	50	—	32	45
With related children under 5 years .....	14	12	3	4	23	—	19	32
Female householder, no husband present .....	88	77	50	124	61	39	79	25
Householder worked in 1989 .....	46	11	37	57	27	13	51	11
With related children under 18 years .....	78	77	42	112	53	34	79	22
With related children under 5 years .....	41	70	20	61	36	27	41	19
Unrelated individuals .....	189	163	216	104	164	399	155	127
Nonfamily householder .....	50	122	133	61	138	264	123	81
65 years and over .....	88	41	26	48	96	148	58	24
Persons .....	539	571	431	608	509	560	629	442
Percent below poverty level .....	15.5	26.3	33.3	16.6	32.7	39.5	15.6	13.0
Persons under 18 years .....	201	266	138	290	142	75	259	163
Related children under 18 years .....	187	243	130	285	142	63	255	148
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	97	151	103	193	74	20	167	76
Persons 65 years and over .....	98	52	26	67	112	154	64	39
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	268	354	143	178	122	179	180	129
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	842	699	526	777	810	789	941	566



Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA			
	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>				
All persons	2 136	2 014	2 014	1 993
Native	2 105	1 985	1 985	1 966
Foreign born	31	29	29	27
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>				
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 842	1 745	1 745	1 726
Speak o language other than English	105	93	93	93
Do not speak English "very well"	22	22	22	22
In linguistically isolated households	10	10	10	10
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	790	772	772	758
Preprimary school	106	106	106	106
Public school	97	97	97	97
Elementary or high school	526	508	508	494
Public school	500	482	482	468
College	158	158	158	158
Public college	91	91	91	91
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
Persons 25 years and over	948	888	888	883
Less than 9th grade	143	129	129	129
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	145	125	125	125
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	360	339	339	336
Some college, no degree	175	175	175	175
Associate degree	63	58	58	58
Bachelor's degree	47	47	47	45
Graduate or professional degree	15	15	15	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.6	71.4	71.4	71.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.8
<b>FERTILITY</b>				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 265	1 222	1 222	1 232
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>				
Persons 5 years and over	1 842	1 745	1 745	1 726
Some house	529	498	498	484
Different house in United States	1 265	1 208	1 208	1 203
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	639	632	632	632
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	39	32	32	32
Different MSA/PMSA	367	330	330	325
Not in on MSA/PMSA	220	214	214	214
Abroad	48	39	39	39
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>				
Workers 16 years and over	620	590	590	583
Car, truck, or van	543	513	513	506
Drove alone	348	330	330	328
Carpooled	195	183	183	178
Public transportation	29	29	29	29
Other means	11	11	11	11
Worked at home	37	37	37	37
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	584	554	554	549
Central city	423	417	417	417
Outside central city	161	137	137	132
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	36	36	36	34
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>				
Persons 16 years and over	1 331	1 256	1 256	1 246
In labor force	806	767	767	760
Employed	670	637	637	630
Unemployed	136	130	130	130
Percent of civilian labor force	16.9	16.9	16.9	17.1
Females 16 years and over	595	559	559	551
Employed	260	246	246	241
Unemployed	42	41	41	41
With own children under 6 years	155	138	138	135
In labor force	59	48	48	48
With own children 6 to 17 years only	101	98	98	98
In labor force	60	57	57	57
Persons 16 to 19 years	182	180	180	175
Not enrolled in school	63	63	63	63
Unemployed or not in labor force	27	27	27	27
Not high school graduate	48	48	48	48
Employed	27	27	27	27
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	21	21	21	21
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	853	803	803	793
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	628	585	585	580
50 to 52 weeks	337	322	322	320
<b>DISABILITY</b>				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 156	1 109	1 109	1 099
With o mobility or self-care limitation	105	105	105	105
With o mobility limitation	34	34	34	34
In labor force	6	6	6	6
With o self-care limitation	93	93	93	93
With o work disability	147	147	147	147
In labor force	44	44	44	44
Prevented from working	90	90	90	90
No work disability	1 009	962	962	952
In labor force	731	692	692	685
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	146	125	125	125
With o mobility or self-care limitation	44	44	44	44
With a mobility limitation	22	22	22	22
With o self-care limitation	29	29	29	29

**Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA			
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	670	637	637	630
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	19	19	19	19
Professional specialty occupations .....	83	83	83	81
Technicians and related support occupations .....	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations .....	49	38	38	38
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	74	74	74	74
Private household occupations .....	6	6	6	6
Protective service occupations .....	19	19	19	19
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	115	112	112	107
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	7	7	7	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	134	122	122	122
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	99	92	92	92
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	17	17	17	17
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	48	48	48	48
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Households .....	633	592	592	590
Less than \$5,000 .....	93	93	93	93
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	138	126	126	126
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	112	105	105	105
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	136	124	124	124
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	80	73	73	71
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	53	53	53	53
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	8	5	5	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	4	4	4	4
\$100,000 or more .....	9	9	9	9
Median (dollars) .....	12 323	12 265	12 265	12 235
Mean (dollars) .....	19 296	19 366	19 366	19 320
Families .....	453	420	420	418
Median income (dollars) .....	13 207	12 826	12 826	12 717
Per capita income (dollars) .....	5 933	5 927	5 927	5 958
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>				
Households .....	633	592	592	590
With earnings .....	462	433	433	431
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	20 985	21 195	21 195	21 147
With Social Security income .....	174	162	162	162
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	6 636	6 378	6 378	6 378
With public assistance income .....	224	210	210	210
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 104	4 138	4 138	4 138
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>				
Families (dollars) .....	21 119	21 266	21 266	21 211
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	13 597	12 902	12 902	12 754
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	22 306	22 407	22 407	22 273
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	19 126	17 707	17 707	17 402
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	11 585	11 707	11 707	11 707
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	6 800	6 742	6 742	6 742
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>				
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>				
Families .....	453	420	420	418
Householder worked in 1989 .....	275	248	248	246
With related children under 18 years .....	326	306	306	304
With related children under 5 years .....	189	172	172	170
Married-couple families .....	184	157	157	155
Householder worked in 1989 .....	142	121	121	119
With related children under 18 years .....	120	106	106	104
With related children under 5 years .....	73	62	62	60
Female householder, no husband present .....	178	172	172	172
Householder worked in 1989 .....	69	63	63	63
With related children under 18 years .....	153	147	147	147
With related children under 5 years .....	85	79	79	79
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	384	373	373	373
Nonfamily householder .....	180	172	172	172
65 years and over .....	48	42	42	42
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	2 002	1 896	1 896	1 875
Persons under 18 years .....	839	799	799	783
Related children under 18 years .....	814	774	774	758
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	542	527	527	513
Persons 65 years and over .....	146	125	125	125
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>				
Families .....	187	181	181	181
Percent below poverty level .....	41.3	43.1	43.1	43.3
Householder worked in 1989 .....	52	46	46	46
With related children under 18 years .....	178	172	172	172
With related children under 5 years .....	96	90	90	90
Married-couple families .....	47	47	47	47
Householder worked in 1989 .....	24	24	24	24
With related children under 18 years .....	47	47	47	47
With related children under 5 years .....	17	17	17	17
Female householder, no husband present .....	125	119	119	119
Householder worked in 1989 .....	28	22	22	22
With related children under 18 years .....	116	110	110	110
With related children under 5 years .....	79	73	73	73
Unrelated individuals .....	236	234	234	234
Nonfamily householder .....	58	58	58	58
65 years and over .....	18	18	18	18
Persons .....	1 019	991	991	991
Percent below poverty level .....	50.9	52.3	52.3	52.9
Persons under 18 years .....	526	506	506	506
Related children under 18 years .....	501	481	481	481
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	303	297	297	297
Persons 65 years and over .....	25	25	25	25
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	519	517	517	517
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	1 137	1 109	1 109	1 104

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA
	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Tract 15
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>					
All persons	1 984	1 714	1 714	1 670	433
Native	1 984	1 714	1 714	1 670	433
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>					
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 654	1 433	1 433	1 403	380
Speak a language other than English	364	329	329	329	138
Do not speak English "very well"	25	21	21	21	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	752	676	676	667	170
Preprimary school	80	76	76	76	18
Public school	80	76	76	76	18
Elementary or high school	596	524	524	515	140
Public school	562	490	490	481	140
College	76	76	76	76	12
Public college	69	69	69	69	12
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>					
Persons 25 years and over	786	657	657	639	175
Less than 9th grade	60	55	55	55	33
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	194	171	171	168	67
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	290	207	207	192	45
Some college, no degree	162	149	149	149	30
Associate degree	47	42	42	42	—
Bachelor's degree	16	16	16	16	—
Graduate or professional degree	17	17	17	17	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.7	65.6	65.6	65.1	42.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	—
<b>FERTILITY</b>					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 101	2 065	2 065	2 100	1 566
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>					
Persons 5 years and over	1 654	1 433	1 433	1 403	380
Some house	457	395	395	373	78
Different house in United States	1 193	1 038	1 038	1 030	302
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	864	824	824	819	267
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	62	7	7	7	—
Different MSA/PMSA	83	78	78	75	29
Not in on MSA/PMSA	184	129	129	129	6
Abroad	4	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>					
Workers 16 years and over	508	446	446	427	102
Car, truck, or van	457	406	406	387	83
Drove alone	352	315	315	298	53
Carpooled	105	91	91	89	30
Public transportation	20	20	20	20	8
Other means	26	20	20	20	11
Worked at home	5	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	16.6	16.6	16.5	18.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	457	403	403	384	102
Central city	308	302	302	285	75
Outside central city	149	101	101	99	27
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	51	43	43	43	—
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Persons 16 years and over	1 129	970	970	947	266
In labor force	651	577	577	558	166
Employed	516	454	454	435	102
Unemployed	128	116	116	116	64
Percent of civilian labor force	19.9	20.4	20.4	21.1	38.6
Females 16 years and over	666	569	569	555	151
Employed	283	250	250	240	37
Unemployed	42	37	37	37	25
With own children under 6 years	206	184	184	179	40
In labor force	74	66	66	64	12
With own children 6 to 17 years only	106	85	85	85	27
In labor force	70	57	57	57	20
Persons 16 to 19 years	195	187	187	182	50
Not enrolled in school	79	79	79	76	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	62	62	62	59	18
Not high school graduate	60	60	60	57	28
Employed	10	10	10	10	10
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	50	50	50	47	18
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	703	595	595	576	154
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	511	420	420	403	102
50 to 52 weeks	246	192	192	182	29
<b>DISABILITY</b>					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 001	872	872	850	244
With a mobility or self-care limitation	36	24	24	24	14
With a mobility limitation	12	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	32	24	24	24	14
With a work disability	138	109	109	109	43
In labor force	56	48	48	48	29
Prevented from working	49	40	40	40	14
No work disability	863	763	763	741	201
In labor force	586	520	520	501	135
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	92	78	78	77	22
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	20	20	20	10
With a mobility limitation	19	13	13	13	8
With a self-care limitation	21	15	15	15	10



Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Woodbury County, IA		Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA
	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Tract 15
<b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	516	454	454	435	102
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	21	8	8	8	—
Professional specialty occupations.....	34	29	29	29	8
Technicians and related support occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations.....	32	26	26	26	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	123	115	115	111	5
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	21	21	21	15	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	108	102	102	93	19
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	13	13	13	13	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	70	57	57	57	16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	42	37	37	37	33
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	32	32	32	32	2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	20	14	14	14	—
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>					
Households.....	488	410	410	394	101
Less than \$5,000.....	100	77	77	74	37
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	106	94	94	94	34
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	80	80	80	80	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	95	77	77	71	5
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	70	61	61	54	11
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	30	16	16	16	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	5	5	5	5	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	13 158	12 982	12 982	12 763	6 210
Mean (dollars).....	16 410	15 274	15 274	14 998	12 182
Families.....	407	337	337	327	84
Median income (dollars).....	10 724	9 786	9 786	9 617	6 071
Per capita income (dollars).....	4 447	4 295	4 295	4 188	3 014
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>					
Households.....	488	410	410	394	101
With earnings.....	378	317	317	304	82
Mean earnings (dollars).....	16 910	15 362	15 362	14 944	11 374
With Social Security income.....	60	60	60	60	12
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 326	6 909	6 909	6 909	5 176
With public assistance income.....	187	165	165	162	60
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 909	3 971	3 971	3 967	3 044
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>					
Families (dollars).....	16 441	14 842	14 842	14 637	12 130
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	17 388	15 520	15 520	15 288	12 879
Married-couple families (dollars).....	25 769	22 292	22 292	21 959	19 656
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	28 836	24 738	24 738	24 431	23 454
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	8 214	8 088	8 088	8 161	5 288
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	8 756	8 800	8 800	8 900	4 617
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>					
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>					
Families.....	407	337	337	327	84
Householder worked in 1989.....	267	217	217	210	55
With related children under 18 years.....	344	282	282	272	69
With related children under 5 years.....	196	165	165	155	33
Married-couple families.....	181	148	148	141	40
Householder worked in 1989.....	141	114	114	107	30
With related children under 18 years.....	134	104	104	97	25
With related children under 5 years.....	73	59	59	52	9
Female householder, no husband present.....	202	165	165	162	44
Householder worked in 1989.....	102	79	79	79	25
With related children under 18 years.....	186	154	154	151	44
With related children under 5 years.....	115	98	98	95	24
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	234	208	208	200	39
Nonfamily householder.....	81	73	73	67	17
65 years and over.....	17	12	12	12	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 882	1 628	1 628	1 584	433
Persons under 18 years.....	880	761	761	738	189
Related children under 18 years.....	869	750	750	727	189
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	567	497	497	488	136
Persons 65 years and over.....	92	78	78	77	22
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>					
Families.....	197	170	170	167	68
Percent below poverty level.....	48.4	50.4	50.4	51.1	81.0
Householder worked in 1989.....	93	80	80	80	39
With related children under 18 years.....	171	149	149	146	58
With related children under 5 years.....	132	115	115	112	33
Married-couple families.....	40	40	40	40	24
Householder worked in 1989.....	20	20	20	20	14
With related children under 18 years.....	30	30	30	30	14
With related children under 5 years.....	25	25	25	25	9
Female householder, no husband present.....	149	122	122	119	44
Householder worked in 1989.....	65	52	52	52	25
With related children under 18 years.....	133	111	111	108	44
With related children under 5 years.....	99	82	82	79	24
Unrelated individuals.....	100	88	88	88	29
Nonfamily householder.....	33	30	30	30	12
65 years and over.....	12	12	12	12	2
Persons.....	914	819	819	808	355
Percent below poverty level.....	48.6	50.3	50.3	51.0	82.0
Persons under 18 years.....	496	448	448	440	164
Related children under 18 years.....	485	437	437	429	164
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	291	270	270	266	118
Persons 65 years and over.....	26	26	26	26	16
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	560	510	510	503	220
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	996	875	875	864	355

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA			
	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>				
All persons	1 586	1 276	1 276	1 156
Native	384	297	297	254
Foreign born	1 202	979	979	902
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>				
Linguistically isolated households	242	201	201	192
Persons 5 years and over	1 438	1 169	1 169	1 058
Speak a language other than English	1 173	925	925	818
Do not speak English "very well"	865	722	722	649
In linguistically isolated households	700	578	578	505
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	566	473	473	400
Preprimary school	44	34	34	26
Public school	25	17	17	9
Elementary or high school	383	318	318	255
Public school	314	278	278	215
College	139	121	121	119
Public college	70	52	52	52
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
Persons 25 years and over	815	653	653	616
Less than 9th grade	361	304	304	277
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	120	86	86	86
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	110	77	77	70
Some college, no degree	59	41	41	38
Associate degree	48	41	41	41
Bachelor's degree	63	61	61	61
Graduate or professional degree	54	43	43	43
Percent high school graduate or higher	41.0	40.3	40.3	41.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.4	15.9	15.9	16.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 343	1 366	1 366	1 196
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>				
Persons 5 years and over	1 438	1 169	1 169	1 058
Some house	280	200	200	188
Different house in United States	709	577	577	478
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	313	278	278	184
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	88	26	26	26
Different MSA/PMSA	239	211	211	211
Not in on MSA/PMSA	69	62	62	57
Abroad	449	392	392	392
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>				
Workers 16 years and over	759	610	610	582
Car, truck, or van	692	543	543	520
Drove alone	339	281	281	265
Carpooled	353	262	262	255
Public transportation	—	—	—	—
Other means	65	65	65	62
Worked at home	2	2	2	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	732	589	589	561
Central city	279	264	264	255
Outside central city	453	325	325	306
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	27	21	21	21
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>				
Persons 16 years and over	1 069	875	875	821
In labor force	798	644	644	611
Employed	759	610	610	582
Unemployed	39	34	34	29
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.7
Females 16 years and over	524	432	432	408
Employed	294	228	228	220
Unemployed	31	29	29	24
With own children under 6 years	92	77	77	77
In labor force	64	49	49	49
With own children 6 to 17 years only	122	97	97	92
In labor force	78	60	60	55
Persons 16 to 19 years	143	125	125	108
Not enrolled in school	36	24	24	24
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	18	18	18
Not high school graduate	33	24	24	24
Employed	12	6	6	6
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	21	18	18	18
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	763	607	607	582
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	684	535	535	516
50 to 52 weeks	481	357	357	349
<b>DISABILITY</b>				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 005	822	822	771
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	49	49	49
With a mobility limitation	16	12	12	12
In labor force	4	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	49	45	45	45
With a work disability	49	25	25	21
In labor force	28	13	13	9
Prevented from working	21	12	12	12
No work disability	956	797	797	750
In labor force	767	628	628	602
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	61	50	50	47
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	12	12	9
With a mobility limitation	11	9	9	9
With a self-care limitation	5	3	3	—

**Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA			
	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	759	610	610	582
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	37	32	32	32
Professional specialty occupations .....	50	42	42	42
Technicians and related support occupations .....	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations .....	20	19	19	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	46	34	34	34
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	8	8	8	8
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	72	72	72	70
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	2	2	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	414	303	303	291
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	82	76	76	67
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	28	22	22	22
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Households .....	456	381	381	361
Less than \$5,000 .....	87	87	87	87
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	32	27	27	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	9	9	9	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	78	65	65	60
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	90	72	72	72
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	78	55	55	55
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	67	57	57	53
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	6	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	9	9	9	9
Median (dollars) .....	26 146	25 136	25 136	25 462
Mean (dollars) .....	29 355	27 442	27 442	27 736
Families .....	398	324	324	304
Median income (dollars) .....	27 885	26 585	26 585	26 951
Per capita income (dollars) .....	8 562	8 272	8 272	8 740
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>				
Households .....	456	381	381	361
With earnings .....	364	292	292	272
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	34 581	33 218	33 218	34 305
With Social Security income .....	3	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	5 052	—	—	—
With public assistance income .....	88	87	87	76
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 649	4 688	4 688	4 410
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>				
Families (dollars) .....	30 811	29 257	29 257	29 952
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	26 264	22 801	22 801	24 013
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	35 112	33 780	33 780	33 378
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	35 158	32 215	32 215	32 215
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	6 626	6 799	6 799	6 742
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	4 811	4 903	4 903	4 737
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>				
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>				
Families .....	398	324	324	304
Householder worked in 1989 .....	336	266	266	246
With related children under 18 years .....	237	191	191	171
With related children under 5 years .....	98	76	76	62
Married-couple families .....	269	205	205	201
Householder worked in 1989 .....	250	190	190	186
With related children under 18 years .....	159	120	120	116
With related children under 5 years .....	64	44	44	44
Female householder, no husband present .....	57	54	54	52
Householder worked in 1989 .....	14	11	11	9
With related children under 18 years .....	46	43	43	41
With related children under 5 years .....	4	4	4	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	202	185	185	150
Nonfamily householder .....	58	57	57	57
65 years and over .....	30	30	30	30
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 516	1 209	1 209	1 123
Persons under 18 years .....	531	412	412	368
Related children under 18 years .....	509	390	390	365
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	371	293	293	277
Persons 65 years and over .....	61	50	50	47
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>				
Families .....	98	90	90	79
Percent below poverty level .....	24.6	27.8	27.8	26.0
Householder worked in 1989 .....	37	32	32	21
With related children under 18 years .....	90	84	84	73
With related children under 5 years .....	24	24	24	15
Married-couple families .....	37	32	32	32
Householder worked in 1989 .....	19	17	17	17
With related children under 18 years .....	35	32	32	32
With related children under 5 years .....	11	11	11	11
Female householder, no husband present .....	52	49	49	47
Householder worked in 1989 .....	9	6	6	4
With related children under 18 years .....	46	43	43	41
With related children under 5 years .....	4	4	4	4
Unrelated individuals .....	121	116	116	92
Nonfamily householder .....	44	44	44	44
65 years and over .....	30	30	30	30
Persons .....	380	337	337	297
Percent below poverty level .....	25.1	27.9	27.9	26.4
Persons under 18 years .....	128	114	114	90
Related children under 18 years .....	106	92	92	87
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	84	77	77	77
Persons 65 years and over .....	30	30	30	30
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	278	239	239	201
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	455	401	401	350



Table 28. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA						Dakota County, NE	
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE	Tract 101	Tract 103
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	3 619	2 595	2 595	2 420	1 024	1 024	437	441
Native	2 227	1 806	1 806	1 659	421	421	166	206
Foreign born	1 392	789	789	761	603	603	271	235
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	238	138	138	128	100	100	47	39
Persons 5 years and over	3 063	2 201	2 201	2 048	862	862	394	349
Speak a language other than English	1 890	1 139	1 139	1 075	751	751	333	314
Do not speak English "very well"	1 132	671	671	646	461	461	193	185
In linguistically isolated households	748	399	399	378	349	349	166	131
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 165	906	906	826	259	259	137	101
Preprimary school	126	113	113	113	13	13	—	11
Public school	107	94	94	94	13	13	—	11
Elementary or high school	905	667	667	592	238	238	137	88
Public school	777	547	547	472	230	230	129	88
College	134	126	126	121	8	8	—	2
Public college	77	69	69	69	8	8	—	2
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	1 376	954	954	902	422	422	167	170
Less than 9th grade	562	298	298	288	264	264	131	86
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	209	144	144	144	65	65	13	41
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	430	361	361	334	69	69	15	29
Some college, no degree	116	92	92	92	24	24	8	14
Associate degree	35	35	35	23	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	24	24	24	21	—	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	44.0	53.7	53.7	52.1	22.0	22.0	13.8	25.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	—	—	—	—
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 001	2 102	2 102	2 137	1 769	1 769	1 560	1 949
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	3 063	2 201	2 201	2 048	862	862	394	349
Same house	782	700	700	673	82	82	8	47
Different house in United States	1 846	1 229	1 229	1 113	617	617	333	198
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	586	536	536	507	50	50	20	23
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	216	30	30	20	186	186	120	66
Different MSA/PMSA	889	550	550	527	339	339	193	67
Not in on MSA/PMSA	155	113	113	59	42	42	—	42
Abroad	435	272	272	262	163	163	53	104
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	1 457	995	995	935	462	462	169	195
Car, truck, or van	1 392	956	956	896	436	436	169	193
Drove alone	810	591	591	533	219	219	72	128
Carpooled	582	365	365	363	217	217	97	65
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	61	35	35	35	26	26	—	2
Worked at home	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	16.2	16.2	16.1	11.2	11.2	13.0	9.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 381	921	921	867	460	460	169	193
Central city	685	537	537	521	148	148	100	46
Outside central city	696	384	384	346	312	312	69	147
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	76	74	74	68	2	2	—	2
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	2 065	1 456	1 456	1 376	609	609	250	242
In labor force	1 632	1 108	1 108	1 048	524	524	218	208
Employed	1 489	1 006	1 006	946	483	483	183	202
Unemployed	136	95	95	95	41	41	35	6
Percent of civilian labor force	8.4	8.6	8.6	9.1	7.8	7.8	16.1	2.9
Females 16 years and over	896	631	631	583	265	265	122	101
Employed	486	305	305	277	181	181	75	72
Unemployed	75	47	47	47	28	28	22	6
With own children under 6 years	345	208	208	196	137	137	73	54
In labor force	202	105	105	93	97	97	48	47
With own children 6 to 17 years only	166	126	126	111	40	40	23	12
In labor force	124	89	89	74	35	35	23	7
Persons 16 to 19 years	152	98	98	94	54	54	22	19
Not enrolled in school	70	36	36	36	34	34	22	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	19	12	12	12	7	7	7	—
Not high school graduate	39	29	29	29	10	10	7	3
Employed	20	17	17	17	3	3	—	3
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	19	12	12	12	7	7	7	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 697	1 156	1 156	1 105	541	541	218	220
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 433	965	965	944	468	468	191	202
50 to 52 weeks	787	461	461	461	326	326	139	139
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 992	1 383	1 383	1 305	609	609	250	242
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	51	51	51	6	6	—	6
With a mobility limitation	18	15	15	15	3	3	—	3
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	51	45	45	45	6	6	—	6
With a work disability	94	69	69	69	25	25	14	11
In labor force	67	47	47	47	20	20	14	6
Prevented from working	27	22	22	22	5	5	—	5
No work disability	1 898	1 314	1 314	1 236	584	584	236	231
In labor force	1 535	1 031	1 031	971	504	504	204	202
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	59	59	59	57	—	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—

**Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)		Dakota County, NE		Ookoto County, NE	
	lowo (pt.)		Total	Sioux City city					Tract 101	Tract 103
<b>OCCUPATION</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 489	1 006	1 006	946	483	483	183	202		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	57	56	56	56	1	1	—	1		
Professional specialty occupations .....	24	24	24	24	—	—	—	—		
Technicians and related support occupations .....	8	6	6	6	2	2	—	2		
Sales occupations .....	61	51	51	51	10	10	8	2		
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	111	97	97	94	14	14	—	10		
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Protective service occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	140	95	95	80	45	45	30	3		
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	27	6	6	6	21	21	8	7		
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	659	393	393	381	266	266	114	99		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	206	163	163	145	43	43	—	38		
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	42	36	36	36	6	6	—	—		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	154	79	79	67	75	75	23	40		
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households .....	884	620	620	580	264	264	125	108		
Less than \$5,000 .....	92	78	78	78	14	14	12	2		
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	155	127	127	95	28	28	21	7		
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	114	85	85	84	29	29	15	8		
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	211	131	131	131	80	80	34	40		
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	126	102	102	95	24	24	—	19		
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	141	68	68	68	73	73	43	22		
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	36	22	22	22	14	14	—	8		
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	5	3	3	3	2	2	—	2		
\$100,000 or more .....	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—		
Median (dollars) .....	18 077	15 833	15 833	16 375	22 065	22 065	20 550	24 318		
Mean (dollars) .....	22 293	20 823	20 823	21 485	25 743	25 743	21 938	27 722		
Families .....	695	443	443	416	252	252	125	102		
Median income (dollars) .....	18 288	16 518	16 518	16 905	20 987	20 987	20 550	21 538		
Per capita income (dollars) .....	5 963	5 812	5 812	6 071	6 344	6 344	5 763	6 710		
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households .....	884	620	620	580	264	264	125	108		
With earnings .....	788	541	541	503	247	247	110	106		
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	23 173	21 799	21 799	22 616	26 184	26 184	22 207	28 057		
With Social Security income .....	83	68	68	66	15	15	15	—		
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	6 529	6 910	6 910	6 987	4 800	4 800	4 800	—		
With public assistance income .....	124	88	88	86	36	36	28	—		
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 153	3 696	3 696	3 740	5 270	5 270	6 433	—		
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars) .....	22 581	22 159	22 159	22 687	23 323	23 323	21 505	23 923		
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	19 439	17 436	17 436	17 760	22 419	22 419	18 632	25 235		
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	27 631	27 117	27 117	27 947	28 516	28 516	28 687	27 125		
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	26 893	25 015	25 015	26 055	29 355	29 355	28 687	28 071		
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	8 469	7 772	7 772	7 722	9 980	9 980	7 233	14 715		
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	8 469	7 772	7 772	7 722	9 980	9 980	7 233	14 715		
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families .....	695	443	443	416	252	252	125	102		
Householder worked in 1989 .....	614	377	377	350	237	237	110	102		
With related children under 18 years .....	549	336	336	309	213	213	107	93		
With related children under 5 years .....	299	163	163	150	136	136	63	65		
Married-couple families .....	419	265	265	246	154	154	59	75		
Householder worked in 1989 .....	391	237	237	218	154	154	59	75		
With related children under 18 years .....	337	202	202	183	135	135	59	68		
With related children under 5 years .....	192	94	94	87	98	98	35	55		
Female householder, no husband present .....	168	115	115	107	53	53	35	13		
Householder worked in 1989 .....	115	77	77	69	38	38	20	13		
With related children under 18 years .....	168	115	115	107	53	53	35	13		
With related children under 5 years .....	77	60	60	54	17	17	15	2		
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	537	459	459	431	78	78	—	43		
Nonfamily householder .....	189	177	177	164	12	12	—	6		
65 years and over .....	21	21	21	19	—	—	—	—		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	3 495	2 493	2 493	2 318	1 002	1 002	437	426		
Persons under 18 years .....	1 508	1 097	1 097	1 002	411	411	194	189		
Related children under 18 years .....	1 508	1 097	1 097	1 002	411	411	194	189		
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	1 009	750	750	677	259	259	151	100		
Persons 65 years and over .....	59	59	59	57	—	—	—	—		
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families .....	208	145	145	125	63	63	48	15		
Percent below poverty level .....	29.9	32.7	32.7	30.0	25.0	25.0	38.4	14.7		
Householder worked in 1989 .....	160	112	112	92	48	48	33	15		
With related children under 18 years .....	208	145	145	125	63	63	48	15		
With related children under 5 years .....	124	93	93	87	31	31	28	3		
Married-couple families .....	47	42	42	30	5	5	—	5		
Householder worked in 1989 .....	47	42	42	30	5	5	—	5		
With related children under 18 years .....	47	42	42	30	5	5	—	5		
With related children under 5 years .....	33	30	30	30	3	3	—	3		
Female householder, no husband present .....	125	84	84	76	41	41	35	6		
Householder worked in 1989 .....	77	51	51	43	26	26	20	6		
With related children under 18 years .....	125	84	84	76	41	41	35	6		
With related children under 5 years .....	69	54	54	48	15	15	15	—		
Unrelated individuals .....	208	184	184	156	24	24	—	7		
Nonfamily householder .....	64	58	58	45	6	6	—	—		
65 years and over .....	10	10	10	8	—	—	—	—		
Persons .....	1 118	903	903	796	215	215	136	62		
Percent below poverty level .....	32.0	36.2	36.2	34.3	21.5	21.5	31.1	14.6		
Persons under 18 years .....	602	492	492	444	110	110	80	30		
Related children under 18 years .....	602	492	492	444	110	110	80	30		
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	349	257	257	220	92	92	73	19		
Persons 65 years and over .....	10	10	10	8	—	—	—	—		
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	649	548	548	530	101	101	63	33		
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	1 469	1 105	1 105	994	364	364	237	99		



Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA						Dakota County, NE	
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE	Tract 101	Tract 103
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons -----	105 958	90 934	90 934	73 501	15 024	15 024	3 857	3 158
Native -----	105 001	90 045	90 045	72 675	14 956	14 956	3 841	3 145
Foreign born -----	957	889	889	826	68	68	16	13
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households -----	160	160	160	150	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over -----	98 426	84 539	84 539	68 301	13 887	13 887	3 561	2 909
Speak a language other than English -----	2 712	2 318	2 318	2 024	394	394	91	93
Do not speak English "very well" -----	812	712	712	621	100	100	7	40
In linguistically isolated households -----	213	213	213	203	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	27 305	23 421	23 421	18 588	3 884	3 884	902	846
Preprimary school -----	2 194	1 878	1 878	1 467	316	316	76	77
Public school -----	1 278	1 073	1 073	801	205	205	50	63
Elementary or high school -----	19 390	16 494	16 494	12 852	2 896	2 896	652	646
Public school -----	16 542	14 019	14 019	10 580	2 523	2 523	576	590
College -----	5 721	5 049	5 049	4 269	672	672	174	123
Public college -----	3 305	2 720	2 720	2 238	585	585	154	108
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over -----	67 636	58 254	58 254	47 048	9 382	9 382	2 405	1 889
Less than 9th grade -----	5 345	4 522	4 522	3 529	823	823	232	156
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	8 701	7 459	7 459	6 273	1 242	1 242	505	297
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	26 275	22 266	22 266	17 340	4 009	4 009	929	832
Some college, no degree -----	11 586	10 007	10 007	8 055	1 579	1 579	375	319
Associate degree -----	4 557	4 003	4 003	3 301	554	554	108	107
Bachelor's degree -----	7 872	7 101	7 101	6 037	771	771	169	131
Graduate or professional degree -----	3 300	2 896	2 896	2 513	404	404	87	47
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	79.2	79.4	79.4	79.2	78.0	78.0	69.4	76.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	16.5	17.2	17.2	18.2	12.5	12.5	10.6	9.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 424	1 413	1 413	1 355	1 493	1 493	1 335	1 670
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over -----	98 426	84 539	84 539	68 301	13 887	13 887	3 561	2 909
Some house -----	56 190	48 768	48 768	38 406	7 422	7 422	1 908	1 184
Different house in United States -----	41 937	35 514	35 514	29 650	6 423	6 423	1 629	1 722
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	18 744	18 167	18 167	17 188	577	577	222	133
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	9 270	5 184	5 184	2 331	4 086	4 086	898	1 189
Different MSA/PMSA -----	5 677	5 116	5 116	4 487	561	561	195	134
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	8 246	7 047	7 047	5 644	1 199	1 199	314	266
Abroad -----	299	257	257	245	42	42	24	3
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over -----	50 480	43 145	43 145	35 073	7 335	7 335	1 881	1 606
Car, truck, or van -----	45 909	39 124	39 124	32 344	6 785	6 785	1 768	1 503
Drove alone -----	40 094	34 202	34 202	28 315	5 892	5 892	1 515	1 265
Carpooled -----	5 815	4 922	4 922	4 029	893	893	253	238
Public transportation -----	538	526	526	512	12	12	12	—
Other means -----	2 218	1 971	1 971	1 505	247	247	47	67
Worked at home -----	1 815	1 524	1 524	712	291	291	54	36
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	15.2	15.5	15.5	14.7	13.6	13.6	11.5	13.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	47 530	40 677	40 677	33 297	6 853	6 853	1 795	1 533
Central city -----	35 503	32 854	32 854	29 570	2 649	2 649	778	558
Outside central city -----	12 027	7 823	7 823	3 727	4 204	4 204	1 017	975
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	2 950	2 468	2 468	1 776	482	482	86	73
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over -----	80 170	69 106	69 106	56 240	11 064	11 064	2 891	2 300
In labor force -----	53 711	45 991	45 991	37 544	7 720	7 720	2 013	1 670
Employed -----	51 102	43 678	43 678	35 489	7 424	7 424	1 912	1 631
Unemployed -----	2 437	2 160	2 160	1 922	277	277	95	38
Percent of civilian labor force -----	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.1	3.6	3.6	4.7	2.3
Females 16 years and over -----	42 568	36 822	36 822	30 228	5 746	5 746	1 565	1 104
Employed -----	23 918	20 470	20 470	16 938	3 448	3 448	940	696
Unemployed -----	982	833	833	729	149	149	57	16
With own children under 6 years -----	6 645	5 638	5 638	4 531	1 007	1 007	277	245
In labor force -----	4 822	4 076	4 076	3 282	746	746	184	172
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	7 531	6 381	6 381	4 927	1 150	1 150	295	212
In labor force -----	6 268	5 283	5 283	4 105	985	985	264	180
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	6 017	5 236	5 236	4 234	781	781	178	208
Not enrolled in school -----	1 372	1 140	1 140	1 015	232	232	84	74
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	427	380	380	349	47	47	13	24
Not high school graduate -----	560	464	464	423	96	96	32	45
Employed -----	273	211	211	191	62	62	26	22
Unemployed -----	102	102	102	102	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	185	151	151	130	34	34	6	23
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	58 187	49 825	49 825	40 451	8 362	8 362	2 159	1 858
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	43 583	36 989	36 989	29 862	6 594	6 594	1 660	1 465
50 to 52 weeks -----	32 545	27 588	27 588	22 255	4 957	4 957	1 220	1 056
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	63 718	54 621	54 621	44 433	9 097	9 097	2 386	2 008
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	2 372	2 006	2 006	1 652	366	366	98	60
With a mobility limitation -----	1 145	966	966	823	179	179	59	38
In labor force -----	285	250	250	190	35	35	8	3
With a self-care limitation -----	1 690	1 423	1 423	1 144	267	267	69	45
With a work disability -----	5 730	4 834	4 834	4 122	896	896	271	226
In labor force -----	2 505	2 146	2 146	1 794	359	359	115	81
Prevented from working -----	2 735	2 259	2 259	1 978	476	476	149	137
No work disability -----	57 988	49 787	49 787	40 311	8 201	8 201	2 115	1 782
In labor force -----	49 039	41 939	41 939	34 290	7 100	7 100	1 822	1 547
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	15 284	13 576	13 576	10 982	1 708	1 708	499	265
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	2 804	2 569	2 569	2 039	235	235	63	38
With a mobility limitation -----	2 077	1 903	1 903	1 534	174	174	42	37
With a self-care limitation -----	1 827	1 690	1 690	1 324	137	137	35	21



**Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)		Dakota County, NE	
	lowo (pt.)		Total	Sioux City city			Tract 101	Tract 103
<b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	51 102	43 678	43 678	35 489	7 424	7 424	1 912	1 631
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	5 022	4 349	4 349	3 665	673	673	155	172
Professional specialty occupations.....	6 339	5 702	5 702	4 734	637	637	154	75
Technicians and related support occupations.....	1 720	1 524	1 524	1 339	196	196	43	36
Sales occupations.....	7 023	6 141	6 141	5 222	882	882	213	187
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	7 921	6 595	6 595	5 476	1 326	1 326	349	206
Private household occupations.....	172	157	157	146	15	15	4	4
Protective service occupations.....	688	606	606	498	82	82	26	19
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	6 931	5 960	5 960	5 010	971	971	341	245
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 571	1 287	1 287	284	284	284	—	60
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	5 808	4 837	4 837	3 880	971	971	252	238
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	2 820	2 312	2 312	1 871	508	508	133	121
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	2 383	2 038	2 038	1 560	345	345	110	75
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	2 704	2 170	2 170	1 804	534	534	136	193
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households.....	40 617	35 029	35 029	28 605	5 588	5 588	1 599	1 145
Less than \$5,000.....	2 191	1 882	1 882	1 516	309	309	139	83
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	4 612	3 946	3 946	3 266	666	666	254	99
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	4 329	3 758	3 758	3 065	571	571	203	120
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	8 600	7 427	7 427	6 086	1 173	1 173	381	215
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	7 325	6 228	6 228	5 178	1 097	1 097	301	236
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	7 322	6 329	6 329	5 165	993	993	217	211
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	4 337	3 692	3 692	2 884	645	645	85	154
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	929	833	833	672	96	96	12	24
\$100,000 or more.....	972	934	934	773	38	38	7	3
Median (dollars).....	25 706	25 718	25 718	25 657	25 638	25 638	20 954	27 668
Mean (dollars).....	32 171	32 594	32 594	32 736	29 519	29 519	23 396	31 422
Families.....	28 699	24 628	24 628	19 578	4 071	4 071	1 004	886
Median income (dollars).....	31 144	31 415	31 415	31 601	29 850	29 850	24 826	30 821
Per capita income (dollars).....	12 486	12 720	12 720	12 930	11 073	11 073	9 742	11 514
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households.....	40 617	35 029	35 029	28 605	5 588	5 588	1 599	1 145
With earnings.....	32 270	27 648	27 648	22 406	4 622	4 622	1 231	991
Mean earnings (dollars).....	32 300	32 802	32 802	33 173	29 295	29 295	24 559	30 918
With Social Security income.....	12 556	11 063	11 063	9 079	1 493	1 493	467	251
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 164	8 218	8 218	8 356	7 766	7 766	7 245	8 410
With public assistance income.....	2 852	2 446	2 446	2 078	406	406	155	96
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 675	3 706	3 706	3 637	3 488	3 488	2 299	4 075
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars).....	37 763	38 417	38 417	39 044	33 809	33 809	27 407	34 890
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	38 172	38 947	38 947	39 425	33 801	33 801	27 156	33 667
Married-couple families (dollars).....	41 255	42 053	42 053	43 186	36 428	36 428	30 678	36 324
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	44 120	45 246	45 246	46 639	37 923	37 923	32 451	36 838
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	18 195	18 166	18 166	18 256	18 397	18 397	14 597	21 324
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	15 047	15 151	15 151	15 420	14 334	14 334	13 452	14 882
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
Families.....	28 565	24 599	24 599	19 529	3 966	3 964	944	858
Householder worked in 1989.....	23 036	19 717	19 717	15 404	3 319	3 317	755	728
With related children under 18 years.....	15 150	12 952	12 952	10 252	2 198	2 194	553	507
With related children under 5 years.....	6 208	5 340	5 340	4 352	868	864	235	232
Married-couple families.....	23 569	20 273	20 273	15 838	3 296	3 292	735	732
Householder worked in 1989.....	19 430	16 649	16 649	12 826	2 781	2 777	595	625
With related children under 18 years.....	11 751	9 985	9 985	7 714	1 766	1 762	391	434
With related children under 5 years.....	4 831	4 105	4 105	3 261	726	722	158	189
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 843	3 365	3 365	2 927	478	478	157	87
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 607	2 243	2 243	1 931	364	364	115	64
With related children under 18 years.....	2 755	2 412	2 412	2 090	343	343	144	50
With related children under 5 years.....	1 074	963	963	877	111	111	65	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	15 402	13 533	13 533	11 905	1 869	1 869	726	373
Nonfamily householder.....	11 611	10 131	10 131	8 785	1 480	1 480	580	251
65 years and over.....	5 639	5 050	5 050	4 173	589	589	222	53
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	103 277	88 677	88 677	71 368	14 600	14 598	3 775	3 087
Persons under 18 years.....	28 327	24 036	24 036	18 953	4 291	4 291	1 030	950
Related children under 18 years.....	28 079	23 812	23 812	18 737	4 267	4 267	1 026	935
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	20 633	17 484	17 484	13 582	3 149	3 149	728	678
Persons 65 years and over.....	15 107	13 399	13 399	10 827	1 708	1 708	494	255
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families.....	2 628	2 294	2 294	1 831	334	334	135	88
Percent below poverty level.....	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.2	13.4	9.9
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 519	1 317	1 317	1 008	202	202	68	63
With related children under 18 years.....	2 085	1 840	1 840	1 497	245	245	105	69
With related children under 5 years.....	1 045	894	894	767	151	151	69	53
Married-couple families.....	993	814	814	553	179	179	51	61
Householder worked in 1989.....	617	504	504	313	113	113	26	47
With related children under 18 years.....	617	513	513	365	104	104	26	45
With related children under 5 years.....	247	183	183	136	64	64	19	29
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 417	1 278	1 278	1 105	139	139	84	19
Householder worked in 1989.....	722	649	649	554	73	73	42	8
With related children under 18 years.....	1 288	1 163	1 163	991	125	125	79	16
With related children under 5 years.....	712	633	633	564	79	79	50	16
Unrelated individuals.....	3 734	3 294	3 294	2 917	440	440	158	122
Nonfamily householder.....	2 187	1 882	1 882	1 614	305	305	117	80
65 years and over.....	1 275	1 124	1 124	889	151	151	52	20
Persons.....	11 656	10 109	10 109	8 216	1 547	1 547	595	410
Percent below poverty level.....	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	10.6	10.6	15.8	13.3
Persons under 18 years.....	4 104	3 543	3 543	2 857	561	561	237	150
Related children under 18 years.....	3 866	3 329	3 329	2 651	537	537	233	135
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 622	2 281	2 281	1 766	341	341	152	66
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 663	1 453	1 453	1 113	210	210	58	35
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	4 353	3 888	3 888	3 227	465	465	156	117
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	16 450	14 219	14 219	11 479	2 231	2 231	792	506

**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Woodbury County, IA				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Woodbury County, IA		
	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE	Tract 18	Tract 21.02	Tract 33
All housing units -----	45 557	39 071	39 071	32 177	6 486	6 486	2 834	2 242	1 623
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 -----	321	194	194	153	127	127	39	21	17
1985 to 1988 -----	1 263	1 038	1 038	785	225	225	121	69	114
1980 to 1984 -----	2 087	1 561	1 561	1 123	526	526	158	159	177
1970 to 1979 -----	8 313	6 376	6 376	4 829	1 937	1 937	398	721	468
1960 to 1969 -----	5 344	4 344	4 344	3 702	1 000	1 000	375	532	143
1950 to 1959 -----	5 932	5 420	5 420	4 759	512	512	409	437	205
1940 to 1949 -----	4 220	3 779	3 779	3 313	441	441	276	135	159
1939 or earlier -----	18 077	16 359	16 359	13 513	1 718	1 718	1 058	168	340
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom -----	589	544	544	513	45	45	19	—	7
1 bedroom -----	5 859	5 119	5 119	4 739	740	740	466	147	64
2 bedrooms -----	15 028	12 826	12 826	11 061	2 202	2 202	1 187	525	359
3 bedrooms -----	15 953	13 538	13 538	10 502	2 415	2 415	771	1 150	804
4 bedrooms -----	6 668	5 893	5 893	4 542	775	775	335	366	346
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 460	1 151	1 151	820	309	309	56	54	43
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	166	166	166	166	—	—	17	12	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	76	76	76	76	—	—	18	18	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	45 237	38 806	38 806	32 015	6 431	6 431	2 811	2 234	1 599
Source of water, public system or private company -----	41 356	35 722	35 722	31 852	5 634	5 634	2 834	2 225	966
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	40 172	34 961	34 961	31 225	5 211	5 211	2 795	2 212	914
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	297	275	275	143	22	22	13	—	20
Owner-occupied housing units -----	137	133	133	61	4	4	—	—	18
Renter-occupied housing units -----	72	65	65	49	7	7	—	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	42 934	36 899	36 899	30 488	6 035	6 035	2 662	2 211	1 534
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas -----	32 745	28 714	28 714	26 638	4 031	4 031	2 332	1 732	826
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	3 395	2 876	2 876	503	519	519	21	26	403
Electricity -----	4 576	3 408	3 408	2 702	1 168	1 168	264	438	223
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 172	1 038	1 038	109	134	134	23	—	29
All other fuels -----	929	752	752	447	177	177	10	15	43
No fuel used -----	117	111	111	89	6	6	12	—	10
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None -----	3 963	3 551	3 551	3 259	412	412	174	83	67
1 -----	14 808	12 833	12 833	11 225	1 975	1 975	1 016	608	373
2 -----	16 514	14 145	14 145	11 405	2 369	2 369	1 030	1 128	623
3 or more -----	7 649	6 370	6 370	4 599	1 279	1 279	442	392	471
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	29 400	25 280	25 280	20 437	4 120	4 120	1 791	1 713	1 129
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 769	2 329	2 329	1 960	440	440	212	160	127
1985 to 1988 -----	5 889	4 967	4 967	4 116	922	922	386	384	273
1980 to 1984 -----	4 369	3 743	3 743	3 000	626	626	204	356	231
1970 to 1979 -----	7 362	6 227	6 227	4 803	1 135	1 135	474	405	327
1969 or earlier -----	9 011	8 014	8 014	6 558	997	997	515	408	171
Renter-occupied housing units -----	13 534	11 619	11 619	10 051	1 915	1 915	871	498	405
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 948	5 106	5 106	4 580	842	842	374	205	132
1985 to 1988 -----	4 729	4 069	4 069	3 562	660	660	357	157	173
1980 to 1984 -----	1 386	1 165	1 165	940	221	221	67	55	54
1970 to 1979 -----	907	796	796	609	111	111	45	72	27
1969 or earlier -----	564	483	483	360	81	81	28	9	19
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit -----	2 243	1 943	1 943	1 757	300	300	62	—	21
Householder 65 years and over -----	10 964	9 614	9 614	7 812	1 350	1 350	712	393	260
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8 780	7 719	7 719	6 157	1 061	1 061	597	261	215
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	60	56	56	17	4	4	9	—	12
No telephone in unit -----	236	199	199	171	37	37	—	—	7
No vehicle available -----	2 173	1 904	1 904	1 682	269	269	136	45	50
Complete plumbing facilities -----	42 725	36 701	36 701	30 378	6 024	6 024	2 653	2 211	1 516
1.00 or less persons per room -----	41 736	35 941	35 941	29 681	5 795	5 795	2 629	2 204	1 490
1.01 or more persons per room -----	989	760	760	697	229	229	24	7	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	209	198	198	110	11	11	9	—	18
1.00 or less persons per room -----	200	189	189	101	11	11	9	—	18
1.01 or more persons per room -----	9	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 332	36 902	36 902	37 599	32 833	32 833	28 695	42 341	44 768
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 525	19 299	19 299	18 664	20 894	20 894	24 172	17 843	25 440
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 696	4 922	4 922	4 129	774	774	306	138	152
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 085	1 754	1 754	1 291	331	331	129	46	74
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 611	3 168	3 168	2 838	443	443	177	92	78



Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>2 007</b>	<b>2 275</b>	<b>2 381</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>1 074</b>	<b>1 037</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>921</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	23	24	4	11	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	96	225	47	17	21	20	—	25	—
1980 to 1984 .....	135	289	54	37	10	19	—	—	12
1970 to 1979 .....	439	678	698	279	55	106	113	139	—
1960 to 1969 .....	110	98	392	395	134	178	148	166	37
1950 to 1959 .....	234	282	531	365	267	146	251	135	219
1940 to 1949 .....	166	174	165	266	160	94	88	165	174
1939 or earlier .....	804	505	490	507	427	474	301	870	479
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	—	7	—	—	8	19	—	5	15
1 bedroom .....	179	313	167	127	76	177	70	163	65
2 bedrooms .....	954	871	708	430	387	438	348	522	269
3 bedrooms .....	700	808	857	611	444	310	358	475	435
4 bedrooms .....	137	230	558	579	130	61	125	296	110
5 or more bedrooms .....	37	46	91	130	29	32	—	39	27
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	49	28	—	—	11	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	25	—	—	—	4	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	2 007	2 275	2 377	1 877	1 060	1 037	892	1 492	921
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 966	2 253	2 372	1 772	938	1 030	901	1 500	921
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 819	2 174	2 375	1 742	852	1 024	789	1 500	921
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	14	—	9	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 904</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>2 315</b>	<b>1 822</b>	<b>1 037</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>886</b>
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	1 642	1 761	1 940	1 569	831	918	728	1 315	835
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	125	22	28	76	105	20	21	5	—
Electricity .....	91	398	347	153	61	22	79	65	45
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	23	—	—	13	—	—	6	4	6
All other fuels .....	23	14	—	11	40	18	33	6	—
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	101	168	92	78	80	69	86	137	54
1 .....	757	864	710	550	351	432	262	527	358
2 .....	773	850	1 127	881	377	339	344	504	351
3 or more .....	273	313	386	313	229	138	175	227	123
Vehicles per household .....	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 467</b>	<b>1 550</b>	<b>1 715</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>730</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	165	220	193	182	61	33	47	99	37
1985 to 1988 .....	236	329	399	346	171	123	155	164	203
1980 to 1984 .....	251	247	324	236	83	95	66	89	92
1970 to 1979 .....	318	374	471	399	205	165	179	314	160
1969 or earlier .....	497	380	328	397	371	265	240	293	238
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>156</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	196	286	299	79	78	168	68	166	40
1985 to 1988 .....	142	269	190	54	48	91	84	170	59
1980 to 1984 .....	63	72	51	32	7	15	5	71	44
1970 to 1979 .....	17	10	60	71	—	14	19	15	—
1969 or earlier .....	19	8	—	26	13	9	4	14	13
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	83	49	23	6	38	64	36	95	22
Householder 65 years and over .....	491	641	526	523	322	274	175	313	285
Owner-occupied housing units .....	445	516	403	396	301	254	150	289	250
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	15	7	—	—	8	—	7	6	12
No vehicle available .....	82	117	41	68	67	54	38	54	39
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 904	2 195	2 315	1 822	1 023	978	858	1 389	886
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 821	2 149	2 299	1 814	1 019	963	848	1 330	886
1.01 or more persons per room .....	83	46	16	8	4	15	10	59	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	14	—	9	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	8	—	9	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	25 270	33 435	55 660	81 769	32 344	25 523	29 270	29 851	47 715
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	18 051	22 759	25 187	29 430	18 054	17 399	14 747	17 189	20 843
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	264	210	98	43	132	139	173	232	27
Owner-occupied housing units .....	143	101	24	21	78	60	94	57	15
Renter-occupied housing units .....	121	109	74	22	54	79	79	175	12



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.							
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
All housing units.....	872	1 556	1 219	1 033	1 600	1 068	1 072	7
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	6	42	21	—	—	18	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	12	23	—	—	45	20	—
1970 to 1979.....	23	97	27	104	78	141	204	—
1960 to 1969.....	82	115	49	—	62	71	32	—
1950 to 1959.....	66	213	61	41	139	95	17	—
1940 to 1949.....	116	175	64	128	308	103	32	—
1939 or earlier.....	585	938	953	739	1 013	613	749	7
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	76	19	25	173	—	28	90	—
1 bedroom.....	259	158	311	403	154	357	637	7
2 bedrooms.....	172	608	512	271	680	387	185	—
3 bedrooms.....	191	569	222	89	562	162	92	—
4 bedrooms.....	158	194	112	78	175	95	42	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	16	8	37	19	29	39	26	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	860	1 547	1 216	1 014	1 596	1 061	1 048	7
Source of water, public system or private company.....	872	1 556	1 214	1 033	1 600	1 068	1 072	7
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	872	1 544	1 219	1 022	1 584	1 045	1 061	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	23	15	6	10	—	18	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	14	—	—	10	—	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	799	1 472	1 065	908	1 487	959	970	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	711	1 375	995	797	1 456	757	688	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	8	8	8	8	—	24	—
Electricity.....	21	61	40	40	9	172	155	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	6	6	—	—	14	8	—	—
All other fuels.....	41	22	22	45	—	22	86	—
No fuel used.....	20	—	—	18	—	—	17	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	155	92	277	272	244	322	536	—
1.....	342	615	502	437	610	422	335	—
2.....	184	574	216	140	389	162	69	—
3 or more.....	118	191	70	59	244	53	30	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	.6	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	282	974	380	169	1 014	356	92	—
1989 to March 1990.....	14	114	29	21	52	35	4	—
1985 to 1988.....	64	165	65	18	197	41	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	47	117	78	40	130	25	23	—
1970 to 1979.....	61	173	70	26	174	32	22	—
1969 or earlier.....	96	405	138	64	461	223	43	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	517	498	685	739	473	603	878	—
1989 to March 1990.....	285	214	336	422	214	196	437	—
1985 to 1988.....	146	154	238	198	193	255	266	—
1980 to 1984.....	34	100	49	34	29	72	94	—
1970 to 1979.....	30	30	24	30	10	60	63	—
1969 or earlier.....	22	—	38	55	27	20	18	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	55	83	186	178	118	208	316	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	182	351	262	201	427	360	265	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	109	310	181	79	395	172	48	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	12	19	34	6	18	27	—
No vehicle available.....	59	52	105	84	118	182	193	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	799	1 449	1 056	908	1 477	959	964	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	786	1 418	1 032	790	1 431	866	933	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	13	31	24	118	46	93	31	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	23	9	—	10	—	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	23	9	—	7	—	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	35 561	29 693	21 219	24 870	24 063	17 959	15 501	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 629	22 202	15 263	13 929	15 915	11 882	11 631	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	114	193	311	312	311	377	418	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	33	81	48	30	97	69	31	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	81	112	263	282	214	308	387	—

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.						Remainder of Woodbury County, IA	
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21.01	Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 834	1 268	2 262	1 205	2 208	—	—	34
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990.....	39	—	—	31	21	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	121	7	7	43	69	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	158	43	27	80	159	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	398	60	183	295	712	—	—	9
1960 to 1969.....	375	196	154	384	524	—	—	8
1950 to 1959.....	409	293	421	145	429	—	—	8
1940 to 1949.....	276	158	320	46	135	—	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	1 058	511	1 150	181	159	—	—	9
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom.....	19	10	19	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	466	100	375	28	147	—	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	1 187	511	793	303	525	—	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	771	458	717	555	1 116	—	—	34
4 bedrooms.....	335	159	308	294	366	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	56	30	50	25	54	—	—	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	17	—	—	30	12	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 811	1 268	2 244	1 205	2 200	—	—	34
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 834	1 268	2 262	1 205	2 208	—	—	17
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 795	1 255	2 242	1 180	2 203	—	—	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	13	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 662	1 235	2 172	1 183	2 177	—	—	34
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas.....	2 332	1 174	1 999	1 091	1 724	—	—	8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	21	—	24	—	—	—	—	26
Electricity.....	264	56	93	92	438	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	10	5	34	—	15	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	12	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None.....	174	77	110	52	83	—	—	—
1.....	1 016	457	798	272	608	—	—	—
2.....	1 030	473	975	545	1 102	—	—	26
3 or more.....	442	228	289	314	384	—	—	8
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	—	—	2.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 791	956	1 390	1 097	1 696	—	—	17
1989 to March 1990.....	212	59	111	112	140	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	386	174	242	254	384	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	204	119	188	190	356	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	474	235	292	263	396	—	—	9
1969 or earlier.....	515	369	557	278	400	—	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	871	279	782	86	481	—	—	17
1989 to March 1990.....	374	155	339	40	188	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	357	116	335	40	157	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	67	—	40	6	55	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	45	8	31	—	72	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	28	—	37	—	9	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit.....	62	27	97	11	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	712	373	486	250	393	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	597	358	403	240	261	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	136	48	54	46	45	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 653	1 235	2 148	1 183	2 177	—	—	34
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 629	1 225	2 110	1 162	2 170	—	—	34
1.01 or more persons per room.....	24	10	38	21	7	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	9	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 695	30 515	30 538	44 108	42 388	—	—	37 724
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 172	20 634	19 980	23 433	17 990	—	—	13 670
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	306	103	202	35	129	—	—	9
Owner-occupied housing units.....	129	42	74	18	46	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	177	61	128	17	83	—	—	9

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Woodbury County, IA—Con.				Dakota County, NE			
	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
All housing units .....	1 922	1 595	1 623	1 720	1 907	1 865	1 457	1 257
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	7	9	17	8	6	56	39	26
1985 to 1988 .....	30	56	114	53	79	72	33	41
1980 to 1984 .....	90	102	177	69	217	97	111	101
1970 to 1979 .....	269	346	468	455	452	566	605	314
1960 to 1969 .....	138	184	143	169	334	281	246	139
1950 to 1959 .....	164	166	205	118	138	224	108	42
1940 to 1949 .....	111	93	159	103	154	180	59	48
1939 or earlier .....	1 113	639	340	745	527	389	256	546
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	—	21	7	3	11	5	25	4
1 bedroom .....	113	109	64	94	335	201	134	70
2 bedrooms .....	546	394	359	466	880	556	499	267
3 bedrooms .....	722	737	804	739	508	753	576	578
4 bedrooms .....	427	246	346	332	127	268	160	220
5 or more bedrooms .....	114	88	43	86	46	82	63	118
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 874	1 589	1 599	1 695	1 887	1 860	1 438	1 246
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 209	839	966	839	1 889	1 848	1 210	687
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 173	824	914	816	1 901	1 848	940	522
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	45	17	20	50	5	—	12	5
Owner-occupied housing units .....	21	10	18	23	—	—	—	4
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	5	—	11	—	—	7	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 798	1 480	1 534	1 565	1 809	1 795	1 300	1 131
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	154	661	826	427	1 489	1 318	860	364
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	826	441	403	677	24	17	116	362
Electricity .....	158	171	223	154	273	450	262	183
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	568	118	29	214	7	—	29	98
All other fuels .....	85	84	43	93	16	10	29	122
No fuel used .....	7	5	10	—	—	—	4	2
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	117	38	67	70	206	115	56	35
1 .....	441	356	373	438	809	572	365	229
2 .....	787	714	623	590	528	735	584	522
3 or more .....	453	372	471	467	266	373	295	345
Vehicles per household .....	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 336	1 147	1 129	1 214	992	1 257	1 010	861
1989 to March 1990 .....	92	63	127	87	138	68	174	60
1985 to 1988 .....	184	175	273	219	207	311	263	141
1980 to 1984 .....	225	158	231	129	147	185	141	153
1970 to 1979 .....	348	371	327	369	234	392	261	248
1969 or earlier .....	487	380	171	410	266	301	171	259
Renter-occupied housing units .....	462	333	405	351	817	538	290	270
1989 to March 1990 .....	128	102	132	147	368	190	183	101
1985 to 1988 .....	123	141	173	70	282	227	52	99
1980 to 1984 .....	73	44	54	54	96	75	20	30
1970 to 1979 .....	85	26	27	49	51	40	12	8
1969 or earlier .....	53	20	19	31	20	6	23	32
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	54	40	21	71	141	54	74	31
Householder 65 years and over .....	672	391	260	479	420	411	211	308
Owner-occupied housing units .....	555	348	215	444	282	320	186	273
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	4	6	12	17	—	—	—	4
No telephone in unit .....	10	—	7	11	18	10	—	9
No vehicle available .....	104	29	50	39	141	95	7	26
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 777	1 465	1 516	1 531	1 809	1 795	1 293	1 127
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 770	1 446	1 490	1 520	1 738	1 742	1 214	1 101
1.01 or more persons per room .....	7	19	26	11	71	53	79	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	21	15	18	34	—	—	7	4
1.00 or less persons per room .....	21	15	18	34	—	—	7	4
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	28 154	34 552	44 768	29 706	27 290	38 848	33 495	29 662
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	19 789	24 440	25 440	25 162	17 548	22 935	24 572	22 998
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	282	133	152	217	330	94	206	144
Owner-occupied housing units .....	198	70	74	121	63	36	129	103
Renter-occupied housing units .....	84	63	78	96	267	58	77	41



[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

## CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>887</b>	<b>1 137</b>	<b>1 581</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>677</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
<b>With a mortgage</b> .....	<b>346</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>410</b>
Less than \$300 .....	47	14	7	16	15	12	50	60	14
\$300 to \$399 .....	132	96	30	30	72	60	63	119	60
\$400 to \$499 .....	93	107	88	60	137	79	81	101	67
\$500 to \$599 .....	57	147	282	137	77	31	92	105	83
\$600 to \$799 .....	10	167	326	284	73	39	49	134	87
\$800 to \$999 .....	7	125	124	136	19	19	9	23	60
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	11	155	96	3	—	—	12	18
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	14	79	—	—	—	—	15
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	6	37	—	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars) .....	395	565	638	731	481	454	478	496	578
<b>Not mortgaged</b> .....	<b>541</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>267</b>
Less than \$100 .....	13	7	—	—	14	28	10	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	382	235	80	99	168	236	136	141	94
\$200 to \$299 .....	141	164	252	234	182	101	116	176	125
\$300 to \$399 .....	5	56	142	78	19	20	32	32	18
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	8	68	27	4	—	—	—	23
\$500 or more .....	—	—	7	91	—	4	—	—	7
Median (dollars) .....	166	197	258	271	204	169	201	214	221
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000 .....	450	321	219	242	265	309	284	281	192
Less than 20 percent .....	165	128	51	109	87	166	67	73	68
20 to 24 percent .....	87	43	64	31	30	51	43	69	29
25 to 29 percent .....	72	16	9	17	49	35	42	39	27
30 to 34 percent .....	37	22	17	21	29	17	30	23	6
35 percent or more .....	81	112	78	64	62	40	102	70	62
Not computed .....	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—
Median .....	23.2	23.8	24.6	21.9	26.2	19.0	28.8	24.6	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	270	363	367	274	239	137	161	299	176
Less than 20 percent .....	252	208	174	139	155	85	108	223	119
20 to 24 percent .....	18	72	88	38	31	20	32	25	23
25 to 29 percent .....	—	58	65	48	48	15	12	28	7
30 to 34 percent .....	—	16	18	23	5	9	9	14	21
35 percent or more .....	—	9	22	26	—	8	—	9	6
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	11.7	18.3	20.5	19.8	14.0	15.9	13.5	14.3	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	118	220	356	281	170	121	104	240	123
Less than 20 percent .....	108	181	229	166	141	94	95	184	93
20 to 24 percent .....	10	30	62	95	29	27	9	33	23
25 to 29 percent .....	—	9	58	—	—	—	—	17	7
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	7	14	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	13.0	13.8	18.2	18.3	13.6	12.4	15.5	13.7	14.6
\$50,000 or more .....	49	233	639	607	109	62	89	83	186
Less than 20 percent .....	49	218	589	515	106	56	89	83	168
20 to 24 percent .....	—	15	36	60	3	6	—	—	18
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	14	17	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	11.6	10.9	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.9	11.4	10.4
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100 .....	—	12	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	9	66	10	—	—	36	51	64	9
\$200 to \$299 .....	64	109	45	6	23	67	27	79	69
\$300 to \$399 .....	161	90	168	21	49	114	13	132	35
\$400 to \$499 .....	122	176	182	94	37	54	23	79	7
\$500 to \$599 .....	51	144	101	83	14	20	8	42	21
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	18	50	49	—	—	—	18	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	6	19	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	30	24	9	—	23	6	23	22	15
Median (dollars) .....	383	419	436	508	366	323	164	359	296
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000 .....	96	198	98	47	60	69	61	122	25
Less than 20 percent .....	—	6	10	—	—	—	24	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	38	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	38	—	—	—	11	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent .....	—	18	—	—	—	4	—	36	—
35 percent or more .....	84	78	88	47	54	42	30	80	12
Not computed .....	12	20	—	—	6	12	—	6	4
Median .....	50.0+	31.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	24.6	50.0+	36.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	184	131	168	90	32	140	65	175	72
Less than 20 percent .....	—	18	12	—	10	40	13	26	14
20 to 24 percent .....	51	16	25	5	—	19	14	29	8
25 to 29 percent .....	71	20	41	—	15	19	7	33	—
30 to 34 percent .....	18	29	27	—	—	40	6	28	34
35 percent or more .....	35	41	63	85	—	22	15	47	5
Not computed .....	9	7	—	—	7	—	10	12	11
Median .....	27.6	31.4	31.1	40.6	25.8	27.9	25.4	29.0	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	150	187	187	39	36	60	39	110	39
Less than 20 percent .....	64	95	94	19	13	54	26	74	34
20 to 24 percent .....	47	57	60	5	9	6	6	26	—
25 to 29 percent .....	7	24	23	7	5	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent .....	23	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	9	11	—	—	—	—	7	10	—
Median .....	20.7	19.5	20.0	20.5	22.8	13.1	17.2	17.9	17.4
\$35,000 or more .....	7	129	138	86	18	28	15	29	20
Less than 20 percent .....	7	129	117	73	8	28	9	29	20
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	12	13	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	9	—	10	—	6	—	—
Median .....	10.0	12.9	15.2	13.0	12.5	12.5	15.5	12.7	10.0



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.							
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>226</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>70</b>	—
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage .....	<b>132</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>21</b>	—
Less than \$300 .....	7	22	40	7	89	33	6	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	11	126	71	14	143	46	6	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	45	139	16	9	176	35	5	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	38	117	13	20	41	24	—	—
\$600 to \$799 .....	25	70	29	9	27	6	—	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	6	12	—	—	13	—	4	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	509	468	347	497	406	382	388	—
Not mortgaged .....	<b>94</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>49</b>	—
Less than \$100 .....	—	5	12	—	34	24	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	38	237	99	27	308	132	25	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	49	133	58	9	126	11	12	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	7	44	4	—	23	18	12	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	216	192	181	183	180	162	199	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000 .....	52	269	213	41	424	234	37	—
Less than 20 percent .....	11	84	93	18	143	74	5	—
20 to 24 percent .....	5	35	22	—	63	28	5	—
25 to 29 percent .....	5	91	28	—	61	31	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	14	20	44	4	55	24	4	—
35 percent or more .....	17	34	26	19	102	77	23	—
Not computed .....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	31.8	25.7	23.1	33.1	25.5	27.4	39.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	74	335	85	17	383	55	33	—
Less than 20 percent .....	46	255	52	14	266	29	29	—
20 to 24 percent .....	7	45	15	—	74	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	10	35	—	3	30	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	11	—	10	—	13	6	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	18.0	15.1	18.7	11.1	16.3	19.2	16.3	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	47	205	23	21	130	29	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	39	178	19	21	123	29	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	9	4	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	15.4	13.2	10.0	14.4	10.0	10.0	—	—
\$50,000 or more .....	53	110	26	16	49	11	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	53	104	26	16	49	11	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	10.0	10.0	—	—
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>511</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>878</b>	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100 .....	10	—	6	—	14	21	10	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	18	34	109	111	8	249	299	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	242	124	250	459	134	130	333	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	140	156	161	126	158	106	131	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	36	117	95	23	83	50	57	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	10	48	34	5	41	12	20	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	36	6	9	8	—	—	7	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	19	13	3	—	7	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
No cash rent .....	—	—	18	7	28	35	20	—
Median (dollars) .....	295	361	289	246	333	211	237	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000 .....	121	107	266	320	194	344	495	—
Less than 20 percent .....	5	—	6	—	14	10	5	—
20 to 24 percent .....	14	—	10	—	—	43	22	—
25 to 29 percent .....	9	12	6	8	5	113	96	—
30 to 34 percent .....	17	—	46	36	8	12	49	—
35 percent or more .....	76	88	170	261	143	153	310	—
Not computed .....	—	7	28	15	24	13	13	—
Median .....	42.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	45.2	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	208	142	215	258	128	164	249	—
Less than 20 percent .....	53	30	44	64	9	54	53	—
20 to 24 percent .....	38	30	47	80	28	17	44	—
25 to 29 percent .....	67	18	56	75	29	50	71	—
30 to 34 percent .....	34	25	43	27	23	24	50	—
35 percent or more .....	16	15	22	12	39	19	20	—
Not computed .....	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	—
Median .....	26.0	22.8	26.3	24.1	29.7	26.1	26.2	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	86	160	150	123	107	80	97	—
Less than 20 percent .....	74	89	99	104	69	35	81	—
20 to 24 percent .....	5	63	32	11	38	19	16	—
25 to 29 percent .....	7	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	15.8	19.3	17.3	14.1	16.6	18.2	14.8	—
\$35,000 or more .....	96	89	54	38	44	15	37	—
Less than 20 percent .....	87	83	50	38	40	15	37	—
20 to 24 percent .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Median .....	10.9	14.5	12.2	10.0	15.5	10.3	10.0	—



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Oto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA—Con.						Remainder of Woodbury County, IA	
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21.01	Tract 21.02 (pt.)	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 501	881	1 315	1 018	1 623	—	—	17
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage -----	808	428	754	684	1 263	—	—	9
Less than \$300 -----	75	16	29	16	7	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	159	86	187	63	152	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	195	80	236	94	181	—	—	9
\$500 to \$599 -----	212	151	160	96	244	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	131	68	116	213	378	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	36	21	19	104	202	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	6	7	86	83	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	12	16	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	488	514	472	702	617	—	—	425
Not mortgaged -----	693	453	561	334	360	—	—	8
Less than \$100 -----	25	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	334	260	296	78	140	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	307	171	257	146	138	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	7	22	—	74	60	—	—	8
\$400 to \$499 -----	20	—	8	18	15	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	197	191	196	244	228	—	—	225
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000 -----	505	263	322	160	262	—	—	9
Less than 20 percent -----	258	148	121	64	79	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	68	16	44	39	44	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	64	11	47	23	31	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent -----	29	24	16	—	20	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	86	58	78	28	88	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	6	16	6	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.8	16.7	23.6	21.7	26.3	—	—	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	602	298	491	224	358	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	398	234	352	149	161	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	150	43	62	6	76	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	36	5	30	22	87	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	18	6	28	12	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	10	19	35	21	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	16.4	14.6	15.4	17.4	21.2	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	246	243	412	326	505	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	224	205	382	228	392	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	22	33	14	57	91	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	5	16	29	22	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.0	14.0	14.2	14.8	16.2	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more -----	148	77	90	308	498	—	—	8
Less than 20 percent -----	139	77	83	266	461	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent -----	9	—	—	19	25	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	7	16	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.5	10.2	10.0	13.8	14.7	—	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	871	279	782	86	481	—	—	17
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100 -----	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	40	—	40	—	89	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	177	100	288	5	100	—	—	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	225	86	251	27	108	—	—	8
\$400 to \$499 -----	249	55	135	24	125	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	84	24	26	14	31	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	35	9	26	5	20	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	27	—	16	11	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	381	361	312	463	319	—	—	249
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000 -----	205	55	172	21	169	—	—	9
Less than 20 percent -----	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	8	—	26	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	23	—	8	—	32	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	13	—	26	—	16	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	149	50	118	15	95	—	—	9
Not computed -----	10	—	12	6	—	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.1	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	171	132	236	20	143	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	12	29	25	—	24	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	59	48	79	—	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	45	14	33	9	35	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	28	10	71	—	32	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	19	31	24	11	30	—	—	—
Not computed -----	8	—	4	—	8	—	—	—
Median -----	26.2	23.9	26.8	35.8	29.2	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	309	36	297	34	125	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	185	6	234	24	67	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent -----	71	12	28	5	27	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent -----	48	18	7	—	31	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	5	—	9	5	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.9	25.0	17.0	16.3	19.7	—	—	17.5
\$35,000 or more -----	186	56	77	11	44	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	152	56	77	11	44	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.7	13.0	12.3	12.5	12.4	—	—	—

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Woodbury County, IA—Con.				Dakota County, NE			
	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 35	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>892</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1 184</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>506</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage.....	302	314	566	388	427	762	360	241
Less than \$300.....	63	29	17	49	24	26	14	18
\$300 to \$399.....	99	50	27	51	57	85	24	32
\$400 to \$499.....	67	53	51	70	114	125	129	67
\$500 to \$599.....	35	63	144	72	89	194	63	53
\$600 to \$799.....	36	79	137	107	132	199	70	44
\$800 to \$999.....	2	32	108	24	11	100	28	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	8	65	15	—	22	26	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	4	—	—	11	3	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	3	—
Median (dollars).....	390	539	661	531	523	576	522	504
Not mortgaged.....	590	387	237	365	339	422	192	265
Less than \$100.....	48	4	5	26	46	28	14	27
\$100 to \$199.....	382	213	69	204	194	166	69	118
\$200 to \$299.....	138	139	112	115	87	148	84	106
\$300 to \$399.....	13	24	47	16	12	47	25	8
\$400 to \$499.....	5	7	4	—	—	33	—	4
\$500 or more.....	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars).....	164	191	233	177	161	208	212	191
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000.....	417	213	137	280	273	245	139	188
Less than 20 percent.....	197	114	29	122	147	109	21	60
20 to 24 percent.....	48	23	25	27	17	34	23	23
25 to 29 percent.....	63	15	13	21	19	43	19	23
30 to 34 percent.....	24	29	—	21	5	23	13	13
35 percent or more.....	76	32	54	89	79	36	61	62
Not computed.....	9	—	16	—	6	—	2	—
Median.....	20.7	19.3	27.5	23.3	18.8	22.0	32.1	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	225	139	45	138	248	342	179	129
Less than 20 percent.....	16	25	34	33	140	177	119	92
20 to 24 percent.....	10	25	42	26	29	32	33	13
25 to 29 percent.....	6	9	36	12	23	26	16	7
30 to 34 percent.....	3	11	21	2	17	14	11	15
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.2	13.6	26.2	14.7	18.3	19.6	16.7	16.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	104	173	218	147	161	268	116	123
Less than 20 percent.....	101	133	156	112	121	218	90	104
20 to 24 percent.....	3	26	29	21	29	34	18	11
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	21	8	11	12	5	8
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	7	—	6	—	4	3	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	12.7	16.4	13.8	14.3	15.4	14.6	12.2
\$50,000 or more.....	111	106	270	115	84	329	118	66
Less than 20 percent.....	109	101	230	110	84	298	86	64
20 to 24 percent.....	2	5	25	5	—	18	32	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	15	—	—	13	—	2
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	12.5	11.8	11.7	13.6	10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>255</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100.....	5	8	4	—	35	—	—	6
\$100 to \$199.....	62	29	—	27	76	56	21	24
\$200 to \$299.....	102	97	20	59	187	60	94	51
\$300 to \$399.....	36	58	80	74	282	185	58	80
\$400 to \$499.....	4	11	109	12	139	113	68	14
\$500 to \$599.....	—	10	105	15	58	54	24	3
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	20	—	21	36	—	1
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	8
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	46	22	15	33	13	14	16	26
Median (dollars).....	231	273	477	310	353	382	317	311
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000.....	105	77	79	56	278	131	81	43
Less than 20 percent.....	9	9	—	4	26	5	—	5
20 to 24 percent.....	12	6	4	3	41	22	—	3
25 to 29 percent.....	4	—	—	2	13	10	7	8
30 to 34 percent.....	26	10	—	—	9	4	6	7
35 percent or more.....	34	35	66	34	183	90	59	17
Not computed.....	20	17	9	13	6	—	9	3
Median.....	33.4	40.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	92	79	66	75	227	160	70	41
Less than 20 percent.....	30	21	5	8	30	16	13	6
20 to 24 percent.....	15	25	15	17	51	39	7	12
25 to 29 percent.....	9	17	11	16	31	32	29	8
30 to 34 percent.....	21	2	20	13	31	8	6	8
35 percent or more.....	—	11	30	17	84	59	13	1
Not computed.....	17	3	—	4	—	6	2	6
Median.....	22.5	23.4	34.2	28.3	30.2	28.4	27.4	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	44	71	91	54	219	127	79	102
Less than 20 percent.....	36	58	46	44	148	84	45	60
20 to 24 percent.....	—	2	23	2	34	38	17	14
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	17	—	19	—	12	4
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	7
Not computed.....	8	11	5	8	13	—	5	17
Median.....	12.3	14.7	19.6	14.8	17.8	17.7	18.4	17.3
\$35,000 or more.....	14	8	117	35	87	120	53	27
Less than 20 percent.....	13	8	111	27	87	107	53	27
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	1	—	6	8	—	8	—	—
Median.....	10.9	13.3	13.7	10.0	10.3	15.7	10.0	10.0

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA		Woodbury County, IA			
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>41 047</b>	<b>35 330</b>	<b>35 330</b>	<b>28 964</b>	<b>5 717</b>	<b>5 717</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>						
1989 to March 1990 -----	279	174	174	137	105	105
1985 to 1988 -----	1 122	940	940	715	182	182
1980 to 1984 -----	1 858	1 408	1 408	1 031	450	450
1970 to 1979 -----	7 505	5 816	5 816	4 379	1 689	1 689
1960 to 1969 -----	4 986	4 083	4 083	3 464	903	903
1950 to 1959 -----	5 563	5 097	5 097	4 485	466	466
1940 to 1949 -----	3 832	3 436	3 436	3 010	396	396
1939 or earlier -----	15 902	14 376	14 376	11 743	1 526	1 526
<b>BEDROOMS</b>						
No bedroom -----	411	374	374	355	37	37
1 bedroom -----	4 672	4 151	4 151	3 852	521	521
2 bedrooms -----	13 368	11 447	11 447	9 898	1 921	1 921
3 bedrooms -----	14 974	12 759	12 759	9 890	2 215	2 215
4 bedrooms -----	6 263	5 529	5 529	4 210	734	734
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 359	1 070	1 070	759	289	289
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	40 876	35 192	35 192	28 861	5 684	5 684
Source of water, public system or private company -----	37 207	32 230	32 230	28 653	4 977	4 977
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	36 167	31 574	31 574	28 115	4 593	4 593
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	206	195	195	107	11	11
Owner-occupied housing units -----	134	130	130	58	4	4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	72	65	65	49	7	7
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>						
Utility gas -----	31 150	27 368	27 368	25 316	3 782	3 782
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	3 363	2 852	2 852	498	511	511
Electricity -----	4 379	3 270	3 270	2 566	1 109	1 109
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 164	1 030	1 030	101	134	134
All other fuels -----	888	711	711	406	177	177
No fuel used -----	103	99	99	77	4	4
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>						
None -----	3 561	3 187	3 187	2 898	374	374
1 -----	13 884	12 051	12 051	10 476	1 833	1 833
2 -----	16 153	13 876	13 876	11 136	2 277	2 277
3 or more -----	7 449	6 216	6 216	4 454	1 233	1 233
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>						
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>28 775</b>	<b>24 837</b>	<b>24 837</b>	<b>20 034</b>	<b>3 938</b>	<b>3 938</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 646	2 245	2 245	1 885	401	401
1985 to 1988 -----	5 735	4 881	4 881	4 054	854	854
1980 to 1984 -----	4 296	3 682	3 682	2 946	614	614
1970 to 1979 -----	7 256	6 147	6 147	4 723	1 109	1 109
1969 or earlier -----	8 842	7 882	7 882	6 426	960	960
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>12 272</b>	<b>10 493</b>	<b>10 493</b>	<b>8 930</b>	<b>1 779</b>	<b>1 779</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 101	4 364	4 364	3 841	737	737
1985 to 1988 -----	4 404	3 766	3 766	3 259	638	638
1980 to 1984 -----	1 314	1 102	1 102	879	212	212
1970 to 1979 -----	895	784	784	597	111	111
1969 or earlier -----	558	477	477	354	81	81
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
No telephone in unit -----	1 805	1 541	1 541	1 358	264	264
Householder 65 years and over -----	10 756	9 445	9 445	7 643	1 311	1 311
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8 643	7 621	7 621	6 059	1 022	1 022
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	60	56	56	17	4	4
No telephone in unit -----	234	197	197	169	37	37
No vehicle available -----	2 099	1 841	1 841	1 619	258	258
Complete plumbing facilities -----	40 841	35 135	35 135	28 857	5 706	5 706
1.00 or less persons per room -----	40 221	34 657	34 657	28 424	5 564	5 564
1.01 or more persons per room -----	620	478	478	433	142	142
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	206	195	195	107	11	11
1.00 or less persons per room -----	200	189	189	101	11	11
1.01 or more persons per room -----	6	6	6	6	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 443	36 992	36 992	37 708	32 980	32 980
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 860	19 697	19 697	19 044	20 822	20 822
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 050	4 346	4 346	3 567	704	704
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 017	1 705	1 705	1 251	312	312
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 033	2 641	2 641	2 316	392	392



Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA						Ookoto County, NE	
	Tract 8	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 103
Occupied housing units -----	1 291	886	659	1 377	692	820	1 671	1 180
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	24
1985 to 1988 -----	20	28	21	—	—	18	57	20
1980 to 1984 -----	—	15	—	—	45	13	186	91
1970 to 1979 -----	120	8	59	48	115	196	402	489
1960 to 1969 -----	152	38	—	54	43	22	323	201
1950 to 1959 -----	119	39	37	132	37	—	121	91
1940 to 1949 -----	145	48	38	238	85	16	134	38
1939 or earlier -----	735	710	504	905	367	555	442	226
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom -----	—	22	82	—	5	83	11	19
1 bedroom -----	133	218	248	105	255	495	260	68
2 bedrooms -----	432	368	167	582	251	127	789	380
3 bedrooms -----	428	166	72	521	116	47	463	497
4 bedrooms -----	259	79	71	145	47	42	114	155
5 or more bedrooms -----	39	33	19	24	18	26	34	61
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 283	886	659	1 377	685	808	1 656	1 173
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 291	886	659	1 377	692	820	1 665	965
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 291	886	659	1 370	692	820	1 671	727
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	9	—	7	—	6	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	7
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas -----	1 216	825	572	1 346	532	571	1 374	757
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	8	8	—	—	24	24	108
Electricity -----	65	34	28	9	143	144	250	255
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	4	—	—	14	—	—	7	29
All other fuels -----	6	19	45	—	17	64	16	29
No fuel used -----	—	—	6	—	—	17	—	2
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None -----	110	213	224	213	255	446	182	47
1 -----	486	422	290	558	253	284	748	317
2 -----	479	181	124	369	143	60	491	537
3 or more -----	216	70	21	237	41	30	250	279
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.2	.9	1.5	1.0	.6	1.5	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	930	352	162	984	279	92	924	918
1989 to March 1990 -----	99	29	21	44	35	4	127	146
1985 to 1988 -----	164	55	18	190	41	—	185	223
1980 to 1984 -----	89	64	33	126	25	23	147	135
1970 to 1979 -----	298	70	26	169	32	22	234	243
1969 or earlier -----	280	134	64	455	146	43	231	171
Renter-occupied housing units -----	361	534	497	393	413	728	747	262
1989 to March 1990 -----	133	218	220	168	103	346	305	160
1985 to 1988 -----	141	223	158	172	176	207	275	47
1980 to 1984 -----	62	31	34	16	68	94	96	20
1970 to 1979 -----	11	24	30	10	52	63	51	12
1969 or earlier -----	14	38	55	27	14	18	20	23
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit -----	72	140	115	87	130	234	128	58
Householder 65 years and over -----	297	248	201	421	277	247	385	209
Owner-occupied housing units -----	282	181	79	389	119	48	247	184
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	6	19	34	6	16	27	18	—
No vehicle available -----	45	91	84	118	160	175	130	7
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 285	877	659	1 370	692	814	1 671	1 173
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 241	853	651	1 346	641	798	1 632	1 129
1.01 or more persons per room -----	44	24	8	24	51	16	39	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	9	—	7	—	6	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room -----	6	9	—	7	—	6	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	29 937	20 911	24 348	24 017	17 609	15 501	28 071	33 668
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 398	15 544	11 928	16 640	10 707	11 357	17 760	23 610
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	181	248	222	265	265	342	280	194
Owner-occupied housing units -----	48	36	30	97	69	31	53	120
Renter-occupied housing units -----	133	212	192	168	196	311	227	74

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA					
	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	lowe (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	23 661	20 747	20 747	17 588	2 914	2 914
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage .....	13 394	11 647	11 647	10 068	1 747	1 747
Less than \$300 .....	813	731	731	573	82	82
\$300 to \$399 .....	2 100	1 905	1 905	1 678	195	195
\$400 to \$499 .....	2 643	2 216	2 216	1 966	427	427
\$500 to \$599 .....	2 774	2 375	2 375	2 061	399	399
\$600 to \$799 .....	2 993	2 568	2 568	2 209	425	425
\$800 to \$999 .....	1 238	1 082	1 082	916	156	156
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	618	572	572	484	46	46
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	150	136	136	132	14	14
\$2,000 or more .....	65	62	62	49	3	3
Median (dollars) .....	538	538	538	537	540	540
Not mortgaged .....	10 267	9 100	9 100	7 520	1 167	1 167
Less than \$100 .....	348	255	255	172	93	93
\$100 to \$199 .....	4 898	4 368	4 368	3 507	530	530
\$200 to \$299 .....	3 802	3 389	3 389	2 877	413	413
\$300 to \$399 .....	831	739	739	639	92	92
\$400 to \$499 .....	256	219	219	203	37	37
\$500 or more .....	132	130	130	122	2	2
Median (dollars) .....	198	199	199	202	194	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000 .....	7 090	6 293	6 293	5 237	797	797
Less than 20 percent .....	2 744	2 442	2 442	1 980	302	302
20 to 24 percent .....	1 025	930	930	807	95	95
25 to 29 percent .....	904	801	801	680	103	103
30 to 34 percent .....	580	526	526	452	54	54
35 percent or more .....	1 755	1 527	1 527	1 276	228	228
Not computed .....	82	67	67	42	15	15
Median .....	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.8	24.7	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	6 863	5 971	5 971	5 120	892	892
Less than 20 percent .....	4 481	3 959	3 959	3 419	522	522
20 to 24 percent .....	1 093	915	915	807	178	178
25 to 29 percent .....	691	607	607	504	84	84
30 to 34 percent .....	349	285	285	222	64	64
35 percent or more .....	249	205	205	168	44	44
Not computed .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median .....	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.1	18.1	18.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	5 120	4 475	4 475	3 833	645	645
Less than 20 percent .....	4 080	3 552	3 552	3 050	528	528
20 to 24 percent .....	702	628	628	549	74	74
25 to 29 percent .....	254	218	218	182	36	36
30 to 34 percent .....	58	58	58	46	-	-
35 percent or more .....	26	19	19	6	7	7
Not computed .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median .....	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.4	14.4
\$50,000 or more .....	4 588	4 008	4 008	3 398	580	580
Less than 20 percent .....	4 186	3 671	3 671	3 113	515	515
20 to 24 percent .....	284	234	234	197	50	50
25 to 29 percent .....	90	75	75	60	15	15
30 to 34 percent .....	10	10	10	10	-	-
35 percent or more .....	18	18	18	18	-	-
Not computed .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median .....	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.2	12.1	12.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	11 699	9 990	9 990	8 915	1 709	1 709
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100 .....	184	152	152	135	32	32
\$100 to \$199 .....	1 396	1 232	1 232	1 116	164	164
\$200 to \$299 .....	3 013	2 645	2 645	2 358	368	368
\$300 to \$399 .....	3 009	2 449	2 449	2 196	560	560
\$400 to \$499 .....	2 112	1 802	1 802	1 666	310	310
\$500 to \$599 .....	1 035	914	914	784	121	121
\$600 to \$749 .....	350	293	293	273	57	57
\$750 to \$999 .....	113	85	85	85	28	28
\$1,000 or more .....	8	8	8	8	-	-
No cash rent .....	479	410	410	294	69	69
Median (dollars) .....	331	328	328	329	349	349
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000 .....	3 591	3 094	3 094	2 773	497	497
Less than 20 percent .....	148	115	115	95	33	33
20 to 24 percent .....	245	189	189	164	56	56
25 to 29 percent .....	398	360	360	354	38	38
30 to 34 percent .....	320	298	298	262	22	22
35 percent or more .....	2 256	1 926	1 926	1 751	330	330
Not computed .....	224	206	206	147	18	18
Median .....	50.0+	49.5	49.5	49.4	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	3 563	3 109	3 109	2 797	454	454
Less than 20 percent .....	607	542	542	478	65	65
20 to 24 percent .....	755	651	651	594	104	104
25 to 29 percent .....	767	676	676	623	91	91
30 to 34 percent .....	604	554	554	498	50	50
35 percent or more .....	693	563	563	505	130	130
Not computed .....	137	123	123	99	14	14
Median .....	27.3	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.8	27.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	2 976	2 477	2 477	2 209	499	499
Less than 20 percent .....	1 883	1 567	1 567	1 375	316	316
20 to 24 percent .....	614	511	511	484	103	103
25 to 29 percent .....	251	223	223	206	28	28
30 to 34 percent .....	58	58	58	58	-	-
35 percent or more .....	39	22	22	22	17	17
Not computed .....	131	96	96	64	35	35
Median .....	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.2	17.9	17.9
\$35,000 or more .....	1 569	1 310	1 310	1 136	259	259
Less than 20 percent .....	1 434	1 188	1 188	1 029	246	246
20 to 24 percent .....	50	45	45	45	5	5
25 to 29 percent .....	15	15	15	15	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed .....	70	62	62	47	8	8
Median .....	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.0	12.0

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA						Dakota County, NE	
	Tract 8	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 103
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	874	319	88	956	252	70	709	537
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage -----	547	155	52	465	116	21	415	349
Less than \$300 -----	60	34	7	89	33	6	24	14
\$300 to \$399 -----	112	63	14	135	30	6	57	21
\$400 to \$499 -----	101	16	9	160	35	5	114	121
\$500 to \$599 -----	105	13	13	41	12	—	89	63
\$600 to \$799 -----	134	29	9	27	6	—	120	70
\$800 to \$999 -----	23	—	—	13	—	4	11	28
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Median (dollars) -----	500	346	478	405	388	388	515	532
Not mortgaged -----	327	164	36	491	136	49	294	188
Less than \$100 -----	—	12	—	34	12	—	24	14
\$100 to \$199 -----	141	99	27	308	107	25	181	65
\$200 to \$299 -----	167	48	9	126	11	12	77	84
\$300 to \$399 -----	19	—	—	23	6	12	12	25
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	210	175	183	179	163	199	168	214
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000 -----	272	203	41	419	185	37	228	136
Less than 20 percent -----	73	87	18	143	48	5	112	21
20 to 24 percent -----	69	22	—	63	28	5	17	21
25 to 29 percent -----	39	28	—	61	20	—	—	18
30 to 34 percent -----	23	40	4	55	24	4	5	13
35 percent or more -----	61	26	19	97	65	23	69	61
Not computed -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
Median -----	24.3	23.3	33.1	25.3	29.1	39.5	19.9	32.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	292	73	17	361	39	33	248	175
Less than 20 percent -----	216	48	14	261	29	29	140	115
20 to 24 percent -----	25	7	—	70	4	—	39	33
25 to 29 percent -----	28	—	3	17	—	—	29	16
30 to 34 percent -----	14	10	—	13	6	—	23	—
35 percent or more -----	9	8	—	—	—	4	17	11
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.4	18.3	11.1	16.1	15.2	16.3	18.3	16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	227	23	14	127	17	—	149	111
Less than 20 percent -----	171	19	14	120	17	—	121	85
20 to 24 percent -----	33	4	—	7	—	—	17	18
25 to 29 percent -----	17	—	—	—	—	—	11	5
30 to 34 percent -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	—	13.8	14.8
\$50,000 or more -----	83	20	16	49	11	—	84	115
Less than 20 percent -----	83	20	16	49	11	—	84	83
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.4	10.0	12.5	10.0	10.0	—	11.7	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	361	534	497	393	413	728	741	255
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100 -----	—	6	—	14	21	10	26	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	59	100	81	8	200	274	71	16
\$200 to \$299 -----	65	194	304	94	85	274	177	85
\$300 to \$399 -----	100	122	86	138	68	95	269	56
\$400 to \$499 -----	60	65	6	78	18	32	120	63
\$500 to \$599 -----	37	27	5	26	4	15	47	17
\$600 to \$749 -----	18	9	8	—	—	7	18	2
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
No cash rent -----	22	8	7	28	17	20	13	16
Median (dollars) -----	364	285	243	333	190	224	352	318
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000 -----	95	201	241	156	250	407	245	81
Less than 20 percent -----	—	6	—	14	10	5	26	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	10	—	—	39	22	31	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	6	8	5	101	92	13	7
30 to 34 percent -----	31	32	36	8	12	49	5	6
35 percent or more -----	64	129	190	105	79	232	164	59
Not computed -----	—	18	7	24	9	7	6	9
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	28.5	40.2	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	155	166	169	111	120	218	205	64
Less than 20 percent -----	26	26	51	9	46	48	30	13
20 to 24 percent -----	29	40	41	28	12	44	46	7
25 to 29 percent -----	28	56	44	20	34	55	31	29
30 to 34 percent -----	23	26	21	23	24	50	31	3
35 percent or more -----	37	15	12	31	4	1	67	10
Not computed -----	12	3	—	—	—	20	—	2
Median -----	27.9	26.4	24.1	29.6	25.3	25.6	29.3	26.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	86	128	81	82	35	70	212	63
Less than 20 percent -----	50	90	62	64	17	54	144	33
20 to 24 percent -----	26	19	11	18	10	16	34	17
25 to 29 percent -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	16	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	10	—	—	—	8	—	5	—
Median -----	18.4	16.3	16.6	14.5	18.1	14.4	17.9	19.0
\$35,000 or more -----	25	39	6	44	8	33	79	47
Less than 20 percent -----	25	35	6	40	8	33	79	47
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.8	13.9	10.0	15.5	12.5	10.0	10.4	10.0



Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Woodbury County, IA			
	Sioux City, IA--NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
Occupied housing units -----	610	565	565	561
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990 -----	5	5	5	5
1985 to 1988 -----	14	9	9	9
1980 to 1984 -----	7	4	4	4
1970 to 1979 -----	68	63	63	63
1960 to 1969 -----	33	33	33	33
1950 to 1959 -----	54	41	41	41
1940 to 1949 -----	54	54	54	54
1939 or earlier -----	375	356	356	352
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom -----	15	15	15	15
1 bedroom -----	138	118	118	118
2 bedrooms -----	216	211	211	211
3 bedrooms -----	135	128	128	128
4 bedrooms -----	79	66	66	66
5 or more bedrooms -----	27	27	27	23
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	610	565	565	561
Source of water, public system or private company -----	610	565	565	561
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	597	552	552	548
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas -----	538	508	508	508
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	9	9	9	5
Electricity -----	52	37	37	37
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	8	8	8	8
All other fuels -----	3	3	3	3
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None -----	169	154	154	154
1 -----	297	285	285	281
2 -----	104	89	89	89
3 or more -----	40	37	37	37
Vehicles per household -----	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	210	181	181	177
1989 to March 1990 -----	18	18	18	18
1985 to 1988 -----	21	19	19	15
1980 to 1984 -----	15	15	15	15
1970 to 1979 -----	35	32	32	32
1969 or earlier -----	121	97	97	97
Renter-occupied housing units -----	400	384	384	384
1989 to March 1990 -----	268	255	255	255
1985 to 1988 -----	94	91	91	91
1980 to 1984 -----	23	23	23	23
1970 to 1979 -----	9	9	9	9
1969 or earlier -----	6	6	6	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit -----	118	118	118	118
Householder 65 years and over -----	138	114	114	114
Owner-occupied housing units -----	110	86	86	86
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	45	34	34	34
Complete plumbing facilities -----	610	565	565	561
1.00 or less persons per room -----	558	521	521	517
1.01 or more persons per room -----	52	44	44	44
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	29 084	30 786	30 786	30 741
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 430	12 293	12 293	12 293
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	213	209	209	209
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14	14	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units -----	199	195	195	195

**Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA	
	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>				
With a mortgage -----	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>
Less than \$300 -----	9	9	9	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	23	23	23	23
\$400 to \$499 -----	10	7	7	7
\$500 to \$599 -----	16	16	16	16
\$600 to \$799 -----	16	16	16	16
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	4	4	4	4
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	450	439	439	439
Not mortgaged -----	<b>111</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>
Less than \$100 -----	23	12	12	12
\$100 to \$199 -----	38	25	25	25
\$200 to \$299 -----	14	14	14	14
\$300 to \$399 -----	30	30	30	30
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	6	6	6	6
Median (dollars) -----	180	236	236	236
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Less than \$20,000 -----	84	60	60	60
Less than 20 percent -----	56	32	32	32
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	14	14	14	14
30 to 34 percent -----	14	14	14	14
35 percent or more -----	14	14	14	14
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.8	19.7	19.7	19.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	46	46	46	46
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	16	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent -----	13	13	13	13
30 to 34 percent -----	10	10	10	10
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	39	39	39	39
Less than 20 percent -----	33	33	33	33
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more -----	20	17	17	17
Less than 20 percent -----	20	17	17	17
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.5
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				
Less than \$100 -----	3	3	3	3
\$100 to \$199 -----	43	43	43	43
\$200 to \$299 -----	124	124	124	124
\$300 to \$399 -----	117	104	104	104
\$400 to \$499 -----	65	65	65	65
\$500 to \$599 -----	28	28	28	28
\$600 to \$749 -----	14	11	11	11
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	6	6	6	6
Median (dollars) -----	321	317	317	317
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Less than \$10,000 -----	181	177	177	177
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	5	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	170	166	166	166
Not computed -----	6	6	6	6
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	131	122	122	122
Less than 20 percent -----	16	16	16	16
20 to 24 percent -----	19	14	14	14
25 to 29 percent -----	36	36	36	36
30 to 34 percent -----	16	16	16	16
35 percent or more -----	44	40	40	40
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	81	78	78	78
Less than 20 percent -----	59	59	59	59
20 to 24 percent -----	13	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent -----	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	6	6	6	6
Median -----	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.9
\$35,000 or more -----	7	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA
	lowo (pt.)		Total	Sioux City city	Tract 15
Occupied housing units .....	471	392	392	376	102
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 .....	3	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	17	11	11	5	—
1980 to 1984 .....	3	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	106	81	81	78	4
1960 to 1969 .....	58	48	48	48	24
1950 to 1959 .....	43	39	39	39	28
1940 to 1949 .....	42	42	42	35	3
1939 or earlier .....	199	171	171	171	43
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom .....	20	20	20	20	—
1 bedroom .....	96	93	93	86	45
2 bedrooms .....	167	131	131	128	28
3 bedrooms .....	119	81	81	75	11
4 bedrooms .....	53	51	51	51	18
5 or more bedrooms .....	16	16	16	16	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities .....	458	379	379	363	102
Source of water, public system or private company .....	461	392	392	376	102
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	445	376	376	360	102
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas .....	378	321	321	315	80
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	18	10	10	—	—
Electricity .....	57	43	43	43	17
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	18	18	18	18	5
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None .....	138	122	122	119	35
1 .....	241	203	203	190	67
2 .....	68	49	49	49	—
3 or more .....	24	18	18	18	—
Vehicles per household .....	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units .....	121	95	95	82	12
1989 to March 1990 .....	26	23	23	23	—
1985 to 1988 .....	16	13	13	7	—
1980 to 1984 .....	19	19	19	12	—
1970 to 1979 .....	30	23	23	23	—
1969 or earlier .....	30	17	17	17	12
Renter-occupied housing units .....	350	297	297	294	90
1989 to March 1990 .....	241	204	204	201	53
1985 to 1988 .....	97	90	90	90	34
1980 to 1984 .....	9	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	3	3	3	3	3
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit .....	135	122	122	119	49
Householder 65 years and over .....	42	29	29	29	15
Owner-occupied housing units .....	13	—	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	2	2	2	2	2
No vehicle available .....	19	19	19	19	5
Complete plumbing facilities .....	471	392	392	376	102
1.00 or less persons per room .....	369	301	301	285	75
1.01 or more persons per room .....	102	91	91	91	27
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	25 044	24 027	24 027	23 751	19 000
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	13 254	12 885	12 885	12 974	14 199
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	214	185	185	182	70
Owner-occupied housing units .....	16	13	13	13	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	198	172	172	169	70



Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Sioux City city, Woodbury County, IA
	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Tract 15
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	102	89	89	82	12
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>					
With a mortgage .....	82	82	82	82	12
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	22	22	22	22	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	17	17	17	17	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	24	24	24	24	12
\$600 to \$799 .....	10	10	10	10	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	9	9	9	9	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	554	554	554	554	575
Not mortgaged .....	20	7	7	—	—
Less than \$100 .....	11	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	7	7	7	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	2	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	100—	125	125	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>					
Less than \$20,000 .....	42	31	31	31	12
Less than 20 percent .....	11	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	9	9	9	9	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	17	17	17	17	12
Not computed .....	5	5	5	5	—
Median .....	24.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	45	43	43	36	—
Less than 20 percent .....	14	12	12	5	—
20 to 24 percent .....	12	12	12	12	—
25 to 29 percent .....	10	10	10	10	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	9	9	9	9	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	23.5	24.0	24.0	25.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	15	15	15	15	—
Less than 20 percent .....	15	15	15	15	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	—
\$50,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	—	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	350	297	297	294	90
<b>GROSS RENT</b>					
Less than \$100 .....	9	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	61	53	53	53	31
\$200 to \$299 .....	103	103	103	103	36
\$300 to \$399 .....	62	53	53	50	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	83	64	64	64	23
\$500 to \$599 .....	15	7	7	7	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	7	7	7	7	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	10	10	10	10	—
Median (dollars) .....	298	292	292	291	236
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>					
Less than \$10,000 .....	179	153	153	150	59
Less than 20 percent .....	3	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	14	4	4	4	4
25 to 29 percent .....	11	11	11	11	7
30 to 34 percent .....	23	19	19	19	—
35 percent or more .....	118	109	109	106	48
Not computed .....	10	10	10	10	—
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	113	98	98	98	11
Less than 20 percent .....	13	13	13	13	—
20 to 24 percent .....	24	24	24	24	5
25 to 29 percent .....	29	20	20	20	6
30 to 34 percent .....	29	29	29	29	—
35 percent or more .....	18	12	12	12	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	28.4	28.0	28.0	28.0	25.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	47	39	39	39	13
Less than 20 percent .....	35	31	31	31	13
20 to 24 percent .....	8	8	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent .....	4	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.5
\$35,000 or more .....	11	7	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent .....	11	7	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA	
		lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>390</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>				
1989 to March 1990 -----	2	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	20	9	9	—
1980 to 1984 -----	20	14	14	14
1970 to 1979 -----	96	54	54	47
1960 to 1969 -----	36	34	34	34
1950 to 1959 -----	35	32	32	32
1940 to 1949 -----	54	54	54	54
1939 or earlier -----	127	127	127	118
<b>BEDROOMS</b>				
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	86	67	67	67
2 bedrooms -----	139	123	123	107
3 bedrooms -----	117	98	98	89
4 bedrooms -----	48	36	36	36
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	390	324	324	299
Source of water, public system or private company -----	390	324	324	299
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	373	307	307	282
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	3	3	3	3
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3	3	3	3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>				
Utility gas -----	286	245	245	227
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	5	5	5	—
Electricity -----	81	58	58	56
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	16	16	16	16
No fuel used -----	2	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>				
None -----	57	55	55	55
1 -----	183	157	157	141
2 -----	93	63	63	63
3 or more -----	57	49	49	40
Vehicles per household -----	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>				
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>172</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>101</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	47	34	34	25
1985 to 1988 -----	77	54	54	40
1980 to 1984 -----	27	19	19	19
1970 to 1979 -----	10	6	6	6
1969 or earlier -----	11	11	11	11
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>218</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>198</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	104	95	95	95
1985 to 1988 -----	95	86	86	86
1980 to 1984 -----	19	19	19	17
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
No telephone in unit -----	45	40	40	40
Householder 65 years and over -----	18	16	16	16
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	6	6	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	10	10	10	10
Complete plumbing facilities -----	387	321	321	296
1.00 or less persons per room -----	287	237	237	230
1.01 or more persons per room -----	100	84	84	66
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	3	3	3	3
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	3	3	3	3
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	40 208	39 264	39 264	41 313
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 342	20 389	20 389	20 511
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	120	113	113	102
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26	22	22	13
Renter-occupied housing units -----	94	91	91	89

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA	
	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units .....</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>				
With a mortgage .....	67	53	53	53
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	5	3	3	3
\$400 to \$499 .....	17	17	17	17
\$500 to \$599 .....	13	13	13	13
\$600 to \$799 .....	6	6	6	6
\$800 to \$999 .....	20	14	14	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	6	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	544	525	525	525
Not mortgaged .....	23	21	21	21
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	2	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	17	17	17	17
\$300 to \$399 .....	4	4	4	4
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	247	254	254	254
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Less than \$20,000 .....	15	13	13	13
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	4	4	4	4
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	9	9	9	9
Median .....	31.3	32.5	32.5	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	18	16	16	16
Less than 20 percent .....	6	4	4	4
20 to 24 percent .....	6	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent .....	6	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—
Median .....	22.5	23.3	23.3	23.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	23	17	17	17
Less than 20 percent .....	17	17	17	17
20 to 24 percent .....	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—
Median .....	16.1	12.5	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more .....	34	28	28	28
Less than 20 percent .....	34	28	28	28
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—
Median .....	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units .....</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	20	18	18	16
\$200 to \$299 .....	94	88	88	88
\$300 to \$399 .....	65	58	58	58
\$400 to \$499 .....	22	19	19	19
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	5	5	5	5
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	12	12	12	12
Median (dollars) .....	294	292	292	293
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>				
Less than \$10,000 .....	79	79	79	77
Less than 20 percent .....	2	2	2	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	63	63	63	63
Not computed .....	14	14	14	14
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	22	19	19	19
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	13	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	9	6	6	6
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—
Median .....	24.2	23.7	23.7	23.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	69	61	61	61
Less than 20 percent .....	37	29	29	29
20 to 24 percent .....	20	20	20	20
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	12	12	12	12
Median .....	16.1	18.0	18.0	18.0
\$35,000 or more .....	48	41	41	41
Less than 20 percent .....	48	41	41	41
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-



Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.) Dakota County, NE		Dakota County, NE	
			Total	Sioux City city			Tract 101	Tract 103
Occupied housing units	780	557	557	519	223	223	81	109
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	15	6	6	—	9	9	6	3
1980 to 1984	51	27	27	27	24	24	22	2
1970 to 1979	170	73	73	53	97	97	23	66
1960 to 1969	39	5	5	5	34	34	7	5
1950 to 1959	63	58	58	58	5	5	—	20
1940 to 1949	65	43	43	43	22	22	10	6
1939 or earlier	377	345	345	333	32	32	13	7
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	23	23	23	23	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	245	185	185	182	60	60	32	16
2 bedrooms	310	205	205	192	105	105	37	61
3 bedrooms	128	84	84	62	44	44	—	30
4 bedrooms	58	56	56	56	2	2	—	2
5 or more bedrooms	16	4	4	4	12	12	12	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	779	557	557	519	222	222	81	108
Source of water, public system or private company	776	557	557	519	219	219	81	105
Sewage disposal, public sewer	771	552	552	514	219	219	81	105
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	715	511	511	496	204	204	69	109
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	26	21	21	—	5	5	5	—
Electricity	16	9	9	7	7	7	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	—	—	—	7	7	7	—
All other fuels	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	12	12	12	12	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	80	75	75	72	5	5	—	—
1	363	266	266	249	97	97	44	33
2	211	137	137	119	74	74	25	49
3 or more	126	79	79	79	47	47	12	27
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	309	166	166	157	143	143	58	77
1989 to March 1990	86	20	20	20	66	66	29	37
1985 to 1988	89	32	32	26	57	57	29	28
1980 to 1984	32	24	24	24	8	8	—	8
1970 to 1979	72	60	60	60	12	12	—	4
1969 or earlier	30	30	30	27	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	471	391	391	362	80	80	23	32
1989 to March 1990	358	281	281	256	77	77	23	29
1985 to 1988	90	87	87	85	3	3	—	3
1980 to 1984	23	23	23	21	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	239	199	199	190	40	40	24	9
Householder 65 years and over	25	25	25	22	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	21	21	21	18	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	7	7	7	4	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	780	557	557	519	223	223	81	109
1.00 or less persons per room	578	452	452	414	126	126	48	65
1.01 or more persons per room	202	105	105	105	97	97	33	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 035	31 176	31 176	31 758	28 710	28 710	24 725	28 565
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 698	16 446	16 446	17 146	23 819	23 819	14 039	28 229
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	227	177	177	145	50	50	29	16
Owner-occupied housing units	39	23	23	20	16	16	10	6
Renter-occupied housing units	188	154	154	125	34	34	19	10

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)		Dakota County, NE	
			Total	Sioux City city	Dakota County, NE		Tract 101	Tract 103
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	197	153	153	150	44	44	28	8
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage .....	154	122	122	119	32	32	18	6
Less than \$300 .....	13	13	13	10	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	27	26	26	26	1	1	—	1
\$400 to \$499 .....	33	22	22	22	11	11	6	5
\$500 to \$599 .....	43	43	43	43	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 .....	38	18	18	18	20	20	12	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	508	500	500	503	667	667	663	420
Not mortgaged .....	43	31	31	31	12	12	10	2
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	27	25	25	25	2	2	—	2
\$200 to \$299 .....	16	6	6	6	10	10	10	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	188	177	177	177	220	220	225	175
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000 .....	64	53	53	50	11	11	10	1
Less than 20 percent .....	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	9	9	9	9	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	10	9	9	9	1	1	—	1
30 to 34 percent .....	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	33	23	23	20	10	10	10	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	35.3	30.6	30.6	29.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	50	48	48	48	2	2	—	2
Less than 20 percent .....	25	23	23	23	2	2	—	2
20 to 24 percent .....	19	19	19	19	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.3	10.0-	10.0-	—	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	64	41	41	41	23	23	18	5
Less than 20 percent .....	47	36	36	36	11	11	6	5
20 to 24 percent .....	17	5	5	5	12	12	12	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	13.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	20.2	20.2	21.3	12.5
\$50,000 or more .....	19	11	11	11	8	8	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	19	11	11	11	8	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	17.5	17.5	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	471	391	391	362	80	80	23	32
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	49	46	46	44	3	3	—	3
\$200 to \$299 .....	229	201	201	190	28	28	16	7
\$300 to \$399 .....	117	91	91	82	26	26	—	6
\$400 to \$499 .....	40	27	27	27	13	13	—	13
\$500 to \$599 .....	36	26	26	19	10	10	7	3
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	282	273	273	272	314	314	289	400
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000 .....	187	171	171	144	16	16	12	4
Less than 20 percent .....	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	11	11	11	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	161	145	145	120	16	16	12	4
Not computed .....	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	141	119	119	117	22	22	7	8
Less than 20 percent .....	53	53	53	53	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	29	29	29	29	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	14	11	11	9	3	3	—	3
35 percent or more .....	39	20	20	20	19	19	7	5
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	27.0	25.1	25.1	24.6	39.0	39.0	50.0+	36.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	95	70	70	70	25	25	—	14
Less than 20 percent .....	73	52	52	52	21	21	—	10
20 to 24 percent .....	22	18	18	18	4	4	—	4
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	—	18.5
\$35,000 or more .....	48	31	31	31	17	17	4	6
Less than 20 percent .....	48	31	31	31	17	17	4	6
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.) Dakota County, NE		Oakoto County, NE	
	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA	Iowa (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Dakota County, NE	Tract 101	Tract 103
Occupied housing units -----	40 732	35 113	35 113	28 777	5 619	5 619	1 640	1 119
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	279	174	174	137	105	105	6	24
1985 to 1988 -----	1 113	940	940	715	173	173	51	17
1980 to 1984 -----	1 849	1 401	1 401	1 024	448	448	186	89
1970 to 1979 -----	7 408	5 774	5 774	4 355	1 634	1 634	390	446
1960 to 1969 -----	4 963	4 078	4 078	3 459	885	885	316	190
1950 to 1959 -----	5 550	5 084	5 084	4 472	466	466	121	91
1940 to 1949 -----	3 806	3 424	3 424	2 998	382	382	128	36
1939 or earlier -----	15 764	14 238	14 238	11 617	1 526	1 526	442	226
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	411	374	374	355	37	37	11	19
1 bedroom -----	4 585	4 083	4 083	3 787	502	502	249	60
2 bedrooms -----	13 242	11 368	11 368	9 830	1 874	1 874	769	353
3 bedrooms -----	14 884	12 701	12 701	9 848	2 183	2 183	463	471
4 bedrooms -----	6 255	5 521	5 521	4 202	734	734	114	155
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 355	1 066	1 066	755	289	289	34	61
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	40 561	34 975	34 975	28 674	5 586	5 586	1 625	1 112
Source of water, public system or private company -----	36 896	32 013	32 013	28 466	4 883	4 883	1 634	908
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	35 856	31 357	31 357	27 928	4 499	4 499	1 640	670
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	206	195	195	107	11	11	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units -----	134	130	130	58	4	4	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	72	65	65	49	7	7	—	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	30 875	27 179	27 179	25 136	3 696	3 696	1 355	696
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	3 337	2 831	2 831	498	506	506	19	108
Electricity -----	4 372	3 263	3 263	2 559	1 109	1 109	250	255
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 157	1 030	1 030	101	127	127	—	29
All other fuels -----	888	711	711	406	177	177	16	29
No fuel used -----	103	99	99	77	4	4	—	2
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	3 528	3 154	3 154	2 868	374	374	182	47
1 -----	13 759	11 957	11 957	10 391	1 802	1 802	735	305
2 -----	16 043	13 815	13 815	11 093	2 228	2 228	473	506
3 or more -----	7 402	6 187	6 187	4 425	1 215	1 215	250	261
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28 617	24 749	24 749	19 949	3 868	3 868	899	873
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 592	2 234	2 234	1 874	358	358	109	121
1985 to 1988 -----	5 686	4 855	4 855	4 028	831	831	178	207
1980 to 1984 -----	4 284	3 674	3 674	2 938	610	610	147	131
1970 to 1979 -----	7 224	6 115	6 115	4 691	1 109	1 109	234	243
1969 or earlier -----	8 831	7 871	7 871	6 418	960	960	231	171
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 115	10 364	10 364	8 828	1 751	1 751	741	246
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 986	4 277	4 277	3 779	709	709	299	144
1985 to 1988 -----	4 362	3 724	3 724	3 219	638	638	275	47
1980 to 1984 -----	1 314	1 102	1 102	879	212	212	96	20
1970 to 1979 -----	895	784	784	597	111	111	51	12
1969 or earlier -----	558	477	477	354	81	81	20	23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	1 712	1 470	1 470	1 296	242	242	108	56
Householder 65 years and over -----	10 741	9 430	9 430	7 631	1 311	1 311	385	209
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8 628	7 606	7 606	6 047	1 022	1 022	247	184
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	60	56	56	17	4	4	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	234	197	197	169	37	37	18	—
No vehicle available -----	2 092	1 834	1 834	1 615	258	258	130	7
Complete plumbing facilities -----	40 526	34 918	34 918	28 670	5 608	5 608	1 640	1 112
1.00 or less persons per room -----	39 985	34 477	34 477	28 274	5 508	5 508	1 621	1 090
1.01 or more persons per room -----	541	441	441	396	100	100	19	22
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	206	195	195	107	11	11	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room -----	200	189	189	101	11	11	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room -----	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 464	37 001	37 001	37 717	33 029	33 029	28 072	33 776
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 962	19 810	19 810	19 133	20 857	20 857	17 859	23 888
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 946	4 259	4 259	3 510	687	687	274	183
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 998	1 690	1 690	1 239	308	308	53	116
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 948	2 569	2 569	2 271	379	379	221	67



**Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA		Woodbury County, IA		Nebraska (pt.)		Oakoto County, NE	
	Sioux City, IA—NE MSA	lowo (pt.)	Total	Sioux City city	Nebraska (pt.)	Oakoto County, NE	Tract 101	Tract 103
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>23 574</b>	<b>20 666</b>	<b>20 666</b>	<b>17 510</b>	<b>2 908</b>	<b>2 908</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>537</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage	13 325	11 584	11 584	10 008	1 741	1 741	409	349
Less than \$300	800	718	718	563	82	82	24	14
\$300 to \$399	2 091	1 896	1 896	1 669	195	195	57	21
\$400 to \$499	2 632	2 211	2 211	1 961	421	421	108	121
\$500 to \$599	2 756	2 357	2 357	2 043	399	399	89	63
\$600 to \$799	2 975	2 550	2 550	2 191	425	425	120	70
\$800 to \$999	1 238	1 082	1 082	916	156	156	11	28
\$1,000 to \$1,499	618	572	572	484	46	46	—	26
\$1,500 to \$1,999	150	136	136	132	14	14	—	3
\$2,000 or more	65	62	62	49	3	3	—	3
Median (dollars)	539	538	538	537	541	541	519	532
Not mortgaged	10 249	9 082	9 082	7 502	1 167	1 167	294	188
Less than \$100	348	255	255	172	93	93	24	14
\$100 to \$199	4 886	4 356	4 356	3 495	530	530	181	65
\$200 to \$299	3 796	3 383	3 383	2 871	413	413	77	84
\$300 to \$399	831	739	739	639	92	92	12	25
\$400 to \$499	256	219	219	203	37	37	—	—
\$500 or more	132	130	130	122	2	2	—	—
Median (dollars)	198	199	199	202	194	194	168	214
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000	7 062	6 265	6 265	5 212	797	797	228	136
Less than 20 percent	2 736	2 434	2 434	1 972	302	302	112	21
20 to 24 percent	1 025	930	930	807	95	95	17	21
25 to 29 percent	899	796	796	675	103	103	19	18
30 to 34 percent	576	522	522	448	54	54	5	13
35 percent or more	1 744	1 516	1 516	1 268	228	228	69	61
Not computed	82	67	67	42	15	15	6	2
Median	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.8	24.7	24.7	19.9	32.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 846	5 954	5 954	5 103	892	892	248	175
Less than 20 percent	4 471	3 949	3 949	3 409	522	522	140	115
20 to 24 percent	1 086	908	908	800	178	178	39	33
25 to 29 percent	691	607	607	504	84	84	29	16
30 to 34 percent	349	285	285	222	64	64	23	—
35 percent or more	249	205	205	168	44	44	17	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.1	18.1	18.1	18.3	16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 089	4 450	4 450	3 808	639	639	143	111
Less than 20 percent	4 054	3 532	3 532	3 030	522	522	115	85
20 to 24 percent	697	623	623	544	74	74	17	18
25 to 29 percent	254	218	218	182	36	36	11	5
30 to 34 percent	58	58	58	46	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	26	19	19	6	7	7	—	3
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.4	14.4	14.0	14.8
\$50,000 or more	4 577	3 997	3 997	3 387	580	580	84	115
Less than 20 percent	4 175	3 660	3 660	3 102	515	515	84	83
20 to 24 percent	284	234	234	197	50	50	—	32
25 to 29 percent	90	75	75	60	15	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	18	18	18	18	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	12.1	12.1	11.7	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>11 542</b>	<b>9 861</b>	<b>9 861</b>	<b>8 813</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100	184	152	152	135	32	32	26	—
\$100 to \$199	1 375	1 211	1 211	1 095	164	164	71	16
\$200 to \$299	2 965	2 607	2 607	2 331	358	358	171	81
\$300 to \$399	2 954	2 404	2 404	2 160	550	550	269	52
\$400 to \$499	2 091	1 789	1 789	1 653	302	302	120	55
\$500 to \$599	1 023	902	902	779	121	121	47	17
\$600 to \$749	350	293	293	273	57	57	18	2
\$750 to \$999	113	85	85	85	28	28	—	—
\$1,000 or more	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	479	410	410	294	69	69	13	16
Median (dollars)	332	328	328	329	350	350	353	314
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000	3 495	3 008	3 008	2 712	487	487	239	77
Less than 20 percent	148	115	115	95	33	33	26	—
20 to 24 percent	245	189	189	164	56	56	31	—
25 to 29 percent	391	353	353	347	38	38	13	7
30 to 34 percent	314	292	292	256	22	22	5	6
35 percent or more	2 173	1 853	1 853	1 703	320	320	158	55
Not computed	224	206	206	147	18	18	6	9
Median	49.9	48.8	48.8	48.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 529	3 077	3 077	2 767	452	452	205	62
Less than 20 percent	601	536	536	472	65	65	30	13
20 to 24 percent	755	651	651	594	104	104	46	7
25 to 29 percent	767	676	676	623	91	91	31	29
30 to 34 percent	593	543	543	489	50	50	31	3
35 percent or more	676	548	548	490	128	128	67	8
Not computed	137	123	123	99	14	14	—	2
Median	27.2	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.7	27.7	29.3	26.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 954	2 471	2 471	2 203	483	483	212	53
Less than 20 percent	1 865	1 561	1 561	1 369	304	304	144	27
20 to 24 percent	610	511	511	484	99	99	34	13
25 to 29 percent	251	223	223	206	28	28	16	8
30 to 34 percent	58	58	58	58	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	39	22	22	22	17	17	5	—
Not computed	131	96	96	64	35	35	13	5
Median	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.0	18.0	17.9	19.0
\$35,000 or more	1 564	1 305	1 305	1 131	259	259	79	47
Less than 20 percent	1 429	1 183	1 183	1 024	246	246	79	47
20 to 24 percent	50	45	45	45	5	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	15	15	15	15	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	70	62	62	47	8	8	—	—
Median	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.0	12.0	10.4	10.0

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Sioux City, IA-NE MSA ----- Iowa (pt.) -----	115 018 98 276	17.6 16.4	45 557 39 071	18.0 16.9	SIoux CITY CITY, WOODBURY COUNTY, IA— Con.				
WOODBURY COUNTY, IA					Tract 11 -----	3 842	15.1	1 556	15.2
Total -----	98 276	16.4	39 071	16.9	Tract 12 -----	2 858	14.5	1 238	15.4
Sioux City city -----	80 505	13.8	32 177	14.0	Tract 13 -----	1 968	15.7	1 014	14.4
Nebraska (pt.) -----	16 742	24.6	6 486	24.5	Tract 14 -----	4 216	16.3	1 600	16.1
DAKOTA COUNTY, NE					Tract 15 -----	2 437	15.5	1 082	15.4
Total -----	16 742	24.6	6 486	24.5	Tract 16 -----	2 065	12.6	1 046	15.2
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN WOOD- BURY COUNTY, IA					Tract 17 -----	15	—	19	5.3
Tract 18 -----	6 897	11.4	2 834	11.6	Tract 18 (pt.) -----	6 897	11.4	2 834	11.6
Tract 21.02 -----	6 195	11.6	2 244	12.0	Tract 19 -----	3 157	15.2	1 268	15.5
Tract 33 -----	4 954	14.7	1 641	15.5	Tract 20 -----	5 573	12.1	2 262	12.3
SIoux CITY CITY, WOODBURY COUNTY, IA					Tract 21.01 -----	3 537	16.2	1 192	16.4
Tract 1 -----	5 093	12.1	2 007	12.1	Tract 21.02 (pt.) -----	6 091	11.7	2 208	12.0
Tract 2 -----	5 596	11.6	2 275	11.9	Tract 33 (pt.) -----	41	—	13	—
Tract 3 -----	5 914	12.2	2 381	11.8	REMAINDER OF WOODBURY COUNTY, IA				
Tract 4 -----	4 848	15.6	1 877	15.8	Tract 18 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 5 -----	3 303	15.7	1 074	16.0	Tract 21.02 (pt.) -----	104	9.6	36	11.1
Tract 6 -----	2 539	15.2	1 046	16.3	Tract 31 -----	4 517	35.2	1 913	36.7
Tract 7 -----	2 334	14.9	892	15.8	Tract 32 -----	4 080	33.9	1 591	34.6
Tract 8 -----	3 998	15.6	1 500	15.1	Tract 33 (pt.) -----	4 913	14.8	1 628	15.7
Tract 9 -----	2 385	15.3	933	15.8	Tract 35 -----	4 157	31.4	1 726	32.5
Tract 10 -----	1 798	15.9	860	15.8	DAKOTA COUNTY, NE				
					Tract 101 -----	4 570	16.0	1 907	16.1
					Tract 102 -----	5 021	16.0	1 876	16.2
					Tract 103 -----	3 881	31.0	1 444	29.3
					Tract 104 -----	3 270	42.6	1 259	44.4





# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

## AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were “split” in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix “Z” represents a “crews-of-vessels” entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States  
    Region  
        Division  
            State  
                County  
                    County subdivision  
                        Place (or part)  
                            Census tract/block numbering area  
                                (or part)  
                                    Block group (or part)  
  Block

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

## **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,



each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

**Family Type**

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

**Subfamily**

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

**Unmarried-Partner Household**

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

**Unmarried-Couple Household**

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

**Foster Children**

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

**Stepfamily**

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

**INCOME IN 1989**

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a “no” or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, “Accuracy of the Data.”)

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers’ reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income “in kind,” income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

**INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER**

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

**Industry**

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

**Occupation**

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

**Class of Worker**

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”) Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, “Car, truck, or van,” includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, “Public transportation,” includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, “Other means,” includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, “Other means,” may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was “Car, truck, or van.” (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, “Drove alone,” includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, “Carpooled,” includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

## Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

### Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark “Yes” in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.\*

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent” are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$80” is \$50. The amount assigned to the category “\$1,000 or more” is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as “months vacant”) were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the “Less than 1 month” interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

## All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

## White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

## Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

## Black Householder

121-140  
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160  
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180  
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## Householder of Other Race

181-200  
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

# Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.



**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Iowa-Nebraska

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.0
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3 – 11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 0 0 0 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 8 0 0 0 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 9 8 1
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 0 1 0 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 1 0 1 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 0 1 0 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 1 0 1
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 0 2 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 0 2 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 0 2 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 0 2 0
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 0 3 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 0 3 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 0 3 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 0 3 0
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 0 4 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 0 4 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 0 4 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 0 4 0
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 0 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 0 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 0 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 0 5 0
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 0 6 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 0 6 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 0 6 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 0 6 0
<input type="checkbox"/> 7 0 7 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 0 7 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 0 7 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 0 7 0
<input type="checkbox"/> 8 0 8 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 0 8 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 0 8 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 0 8 0
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 0 9 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 0 9 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 0 9 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 0 9 0

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

**1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

**b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

**2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

**4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

**5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

**6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

**7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

**H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

**b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This *property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

### 21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

**DO NOT** include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

**Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana -**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes</b>, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD**

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —  
**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?  
☐ Yes ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?  
☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999
<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999
<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999
<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999
<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999
<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999
<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999
<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999
<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999
<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999
<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999
<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999
<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399
<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424
<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449
<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474
<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499
<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524
<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549
<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599
<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649
<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699
<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749
<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999
<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?  
☐ Yes ☐ No

**FOR CENSUS USE**

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied      Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	<b>C1. Vacancy status</b> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<b>E. Complete after</b> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>		
	<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<b>F. Cov.</b> <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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PERSON 1		
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____		
<b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?</b> Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</b> Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?</b> (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
<b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____ (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
<b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 <b>b. What is this language?</b> _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) <b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
<b>16. When was this person born?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
<b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 <b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time <b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b> _____ Years		
<b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b> <b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b> <b>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — <b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
<b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
<b>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</b> _____ Hours		
<b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. <b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) <b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> _____ <b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits <b>d. County</b> _____ <b>e. State</b> _____ <b>f. ZIP Code</b> _____		



<p><b>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van  <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus  <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated  <input type="radio"/> Railroad  <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat  <input type="radio"/> Taxicab         </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Walked  <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Other method          Skip to 28       </div> </div> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p><b>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone  <input type="radio"/> 2 people  <input type="radio"/> 3 people  <input type="radio"/> 4 people         </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 5 people  <input type="radio"/> 6 people  <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people  <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people         </div> </div>	<p><b>28. Industry or Employer</b></p> <p><b>a. For whom did this person work?</b> If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p><b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b> Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p><b>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing  <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade  <input type="radio"/> Retail trade         </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)         </div> </div>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p><b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No       </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No       </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No       </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No       </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No       </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No       </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No       </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No       </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div> <input type="radio"/> a.m.  <input type="radio"/> p.m.         </div> </div> <p><b>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>Minutes — Skip to 28</div> </div>	<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p><b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p><b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b> Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> OR       </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff  <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  <input type="radio"/> No         </div> </div>	<p><b>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm         </div> </div>	
<p><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27       </div> <p><b>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job  <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill  <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job         </div> </div>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32       </div> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?</b> Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>Weeks</div> </div> <p><b>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>Hours</div> </div>	
<p><b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1989  <input type="radio"/> 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987         </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">           Go to 28         </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Never worked         </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Skip to 32</p>		
<p><b>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.</b> Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
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Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

### **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

### **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

### **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

### **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

### **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

### **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

*Social characteristics:*  
Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status  
  
*Economic characteristics:*  
Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) <sup>1</sup>	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants  MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas  1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





# APPENDIX G.

## Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

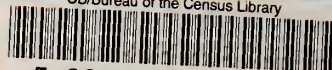








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